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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

The Week's Tower Re-View

Spanish War, Neutrality, Blum, Strikes, Far East

¶ Izvestia published a cartoon showing a disconcerted Italian general in Spain reporting to his chief. "Please, I don't like it at all. What sort of war is this, when the enemy also has tanks and airplanes?" No sooner was the ink of the cartoon dry early this week when two major battles north of Guadalajara gave it point. The menacing drive to surround Madrid from the north was met, broken, thrown back in confusion. For the first time in the civil war, Loyalist forces won battles in open country where the insurgents had hitherto excelled—using tanks, direct charges and undisputed mastery of the air. Impartial foreign observers interviewed numbers of Italian prisoners afterward; men of all ranks confirmed the claim of the Loyalists that they had routed an army of untrained Italians who signed up for Ethiopia and found themselves in Spain.

¶ A Portuguese soldier deserted to the Loyalist side during the later phases of the battles near Guadalajara. This was reported as noteworthy since he was the only non-Italian encountered on that front in several days.

¶ A staff correspondent at Washington was compelled to put quotation marks into the phrase "permanent" neutrality bill, as the McReynolds bill swept through the House with an overwhelming majority. The aspect of permanency was challenged at every turn in the debates, as one congressman after another expressed dissatisfaction with the many compromises. Presumably House and Senate will piece their discretionary and mandatory laws, respectively, into an acceptable combination. But formidable doubt remains to be wrestled with in the years ahead, as Representative John O'Connor put it: "Neutrality is not an attribute of the normal human being. Human nature has so endowed man that he just must take sides in any contest . . . Can nations, mere aggregations of human beings, rise above this human trait?"

¶ Neutrality Postscript: So "bitter and vituperative," in Secretary Hull's phrase, had the mutual vilifications of American anti-Fascists and German National Socialists become this week, that the Secretary felt obliged to appeal to both parties for less hateful and more temperate speech.

¶ London Court Record, March 19: "Undefended divorce causes—Simpson, W. W. vs. Simpson, E. A. (Application by the King's Proctor for directions)."

To this notation, after an hour and a half of hearing, was added: Objection raised by an intervener "struck out."

¶ The sharp sting of rioting on the streets of Greater Paris in recent months and years provoked storms of disapproval of the Government. This week, the Communist-fascist explosion in the Clichy area provoked sturdy demonstrations in favor of the Government. Thus was the strength of Premier Blum's Popular Front Government dramatically attested.

¶ After weeks of disconsolate sagging, the French franc bounded upward so eagerly this week that the elated Government had to call on the stabilization fund to hold it down. Premier Blum's resolute monetary program had taken hold. Capitalists who had been gravely disquieted by the Popular Front's lusty, unmatured socialism, suddenly became reassured. They said that "Blum had learned his lesson," and plied their checkbooks accordingly, to support the new national loan and repatriate their funds. Labor, with an undreamed array of new social laws, was content to allow this turn toward financial orthodoxy.

¶ The sum total of French developments was a notable mollifying of left-right antagonism. (1) In the riot, Government police had not hesitated to fire on extremist government supporters to put down mob rule; that pleased the moderates. (2) Conservatives had their financial retrenchment. (3) Communists saw the wind taken out of their sails by the Blum labor program; for workers had learned they could gain their ends without violence. The Communists dared not attack Premier Blum after the riots, lest he resign and force new elections, in which they would be ex-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Tower Re-Views of the Week

On this day each week, Tower Views will be devoted to a two-column factual review and co-ordination of the important developments of the week throughout the world.

Britain Invites Five Powers To End Neutrality Deadlock; Italy's Moves Arouse Action

London Informed More 'Volunteers' Landed in Spain After Deadline; Seeks Duce's Explanation; Italian Defeats Raise New Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 20—With the non-intervention scheme still deadlocked over minor details such as the nationality of control officers and the method for applying control of various islands, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden invited five ambassadors—French, German, Italian, Soviet, Portuguese—to call and see him so that he could impress on them the extreme urgency of stopping obstructive tactics.

It is also understood that Sir Eric Drummond, British ambassador at Rome, has been instructed to make "friendly" inquiries at Rome regarding the report that a number of Italian "volunteers" had disembarked at Cadiz March 5—two weeks after the ban on volunteers became effective.

Think It Possible

Downing Street has no doubt whatever that men were actually landed on that date and perhaps on other dates as well. But it is held that there may be a satisfactory explanation. For instance, the Italians may have reached Spanish Morocco before Feb. 20 and have merely been transferred to Spain on March 5.

Anyway, Premier Mussolini has been given the opportunity to explain. If he fails to do so a serious situation will have risen, it is stated, although what can be done in such circumstances is not disclosed.

Blow to Italian Prestige

Meanwhile, the legend of invincibility which grew up round the modern Roman legions during their almost unopposed march through Ethiopia has been badly shattered during the past few days, north of Madrid. The question which is now being asked here is, will the result be to intensify Premier Mussolini's determination to see the Spanish business through to the bitter end and at any cost, or will it serve as a warning to draw in his horns before a worse disaster happens?

Opinion appears to incline slightly toward the second alternative, partly, perhaps, because now that the Italian bubble has been somewhat deflated other countries may pluck up their courage to show a bolder front.

Madrid reports opposition crumbling; Madrid alleges letter from Duce to Legionnaires: Page 3.

Green Carries Fight to Court To Curb C.I.O.

Opposes Tranfer of Funds to Lewis Group by Deserting Union

Gets Injunction

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—The executive offices of Remington Rand announced that the executive committee of the board of directors today approved a tentative plan for settlement of the year-old labor dispute involving 6000 employees.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, March 20—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has carried his fight to the courts to halt the bolt of workers to his rival, John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization forces, and has obtained a temporary injunction to prevent transfer of $27,000 held by the New Kensington Local Union of Aluminum Workers to the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The order was signed by Federal Judge Nelson McVicar here yesterday and was directed against officers of the local, the First National Bank of New Kensington, and the National Deposit Bank of Arnold, in which the money is held. The funds were impounded pending a hearing on March 29. Today the aluminum workers declared through W. S. Cravatt, president of the local, that the injunction would not prevent them from holding meetings. He declined to say when or where meetings would be held.

The New Kensington local recently switched its allegiance from the American Federation of Labor to the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Other Tests Planned

The court action, according to attorneys for the federation, is the opening gun of an offenrive in other places throughout the country in the battle between the Lewis and Green adherents for control of labor.

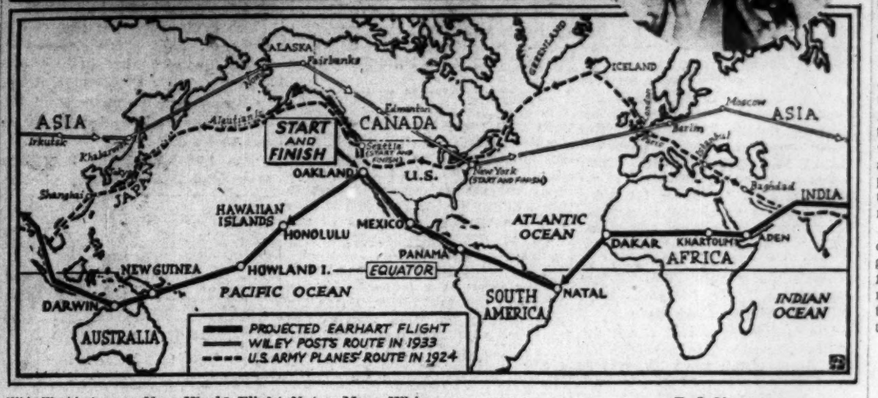
Meanwhile, champions of the employee representation, or company union, plan in the steel industry are preparing for a referendum on a reorganization of the plan. Thomas Grogan, employee representation plan chairman at Vandergrift, announced a referendum would be held next week. Permission of the management must be obtained before a vote can be taken.

Supporters of the Committee for Industrial Organization continued to withdraw from company unions and align themselves openly with the Lewis forces, designated the Steel Workers' Organization Committee, with Philip Murray as chairman.

Sporadic strikes continued to flare today. Eight hundred men were idle at the shovel plant of Hubbard & Co. Picket Lines were established. The strikers are demanding recognition of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Other labor developments: Page 4.

The Flight Will Go On



Wide World; Acme **New World Flight Not a Mere Whim**

Top—Amelia Earhart and Her Navigator From Howland Island to Port Darwin, Australia, Capt. Harry Manning, in the Tiny Chart Room of World-Girdling Plane

Bottom—Map Showing the Proposed Earhart Route as Compared With Others

F. J. Noonan

Center—Mechanic of Flight

Upper—Navigator From San Francisco to Howland Island

U. S. Chamber Approves Hull Trade Program

Finds Flexible Tariff Is Needed to Meet Foreign Competition

Sees No Ill Effects

Says It Has Worked Well Thus Far but Warns Alert Watch Must Be Maintained

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—After joint examination of the Hull reciprocal trade program by the Agricultural and Foreign Commerce Committees of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, that body's board of directors today give the program their approval and commendation.

The report follows a long controversy, which waxed particularly hot during the presidential campaign, that the Hull program was injuring American agriculture. The verdict of the chamber—an impartial body with representation of both farming and business interests—is that the program has worked satisfactorily thus far, but that alertness should be maintained in future.

The chamber decides that the concessions made under the Hull program, though generalized by most-favored-nation obligations, have had no adverse effects. But it points out that "escape" clauses are imporant to preserve safeguards.

The following points are outlined:

That "reasonable protection for home agriculture" should be the goal of all tariffs or treaties.

That the flexible tariff is "a needed instrument" against competition.

That other world producing or marketing areas be watched "in order that our American action may not so encourage foreign agricultural production as to curtail part or all of our own export shipments."

That agricultural interests and government offices should cooperate closely.

The report adds a realistic paragraph:

"Many factors other than tariff rates have exerted a determining influence upon foreign trade movements. Weather, differences in international price levels, increased or decreased foreign purchasing power, foreign exchange availability abroad, and changing industrial and food uses and habits, have been among the determining factors evident in American agricultural export and import trade during the decade."

Transvaal 'Girl' Dated in Ice Age By Fossil Skull

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 20—In the most approved Ziegfeld fashion, Dr. Robert Broom of the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria, South Africa, announced at today's sessions of the Academy of Sciences' symposium on early mankind, his latest "find" for the anthropological chorus of ancient men.

Australopithecus transvaalensis is her name, and she was probably about 18 or 20 years of age with buck teeth and very little gray matter beneath a crop of unkempt hair. But she pleased considerably the natural scientists here from all over the world to review the delicate subject of human antiquity. Dr. Broom disclosed that his investigations show her to have existed some 250,000 years ago, in middle Pleistocene or Glacial times.

Evidence found in scattered remains of prehistoric animals at the same level and in close proximity to the girl, indicated that she had been killed by a sabre-toothed tiger. Her skull, the central attraction brought with him from South Africa in the form of a plaster cast, gave Transvaal Museum's keeper of vertebrate paleontology the oppor-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Norris Declares TVA Dams Helped Minimize Floods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—A tempest in a flood basin has been stirred up by discussion of whether Norris and Wheeler Dams in the TVA area prevented flood damage in January, 1937.

President Roosevelt started it by making the claim in his victory dinner speech; commentators continued the debate after a memo sent around by a public utilities press officer asserted that rainfall in the area had been normal; TVA officials contributed the contrary claim that rainfall had been 300 per cent of normal, and now Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska, on the floor of the Senate sharply criticizes newspaper columnists, and insists upon the flood protection advantages of the dam he sponsored.

In the same field, in an official report the United States Chamber of Commerce today gives guarded approval to the Government flood-control program, laying down the rule that "where major streams affect a large number of states and are of unquestioned concern to the country as a whole, primary responsibility for flood cohtrol rests with the Federal Government." In other cases, responsibility rests with

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Belgium's Part in Locarno Hinges on New Negotiations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 20—Official announcement of King Leopold's forthcoming visit to London is interpreted here as indication that Belgium seeks to complete readjustment of the provisional Locarno engagements adopted last year, before the key by-election, April 11.

This election is calculated to reveal the comparative strength of Premier Paul van Zeeland and Léon Degrelle, leader of the Rexists, strong Fascist organization.

The stage is thus set for intensive negotiations for which, as first announced in The Christian Science Monitor, March 4, the preliminaries have been proceeding for some time through ordinary diplomatic channels. The outcome is bound to have most profound repercussions on the whole European situation.

League Commitments

Talks are centering at the moment, the Monitor understands, on the interpretation of Belgium's commitments under the League Covenant.

Article XVI pledges the signatories to allow passage through their territory of the forces of other countries which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League. Belgium suggests that this means no more than that the forces in question may use Belgian territory as a passageway not as base for military operations. If this interpretation were pushed to a logical conclusion it would result in French and British forces being allowed to pass through Belgium to help Germany ward off attack by say Poland or Czechoslovakia, but not to help either of these countries if attacked by Germany.

Hits at French Alliances

Such an interpretation, if accepted without qualification, would stultify the Franco-Polish and Franco-Czech alliances, since Germany's Rhineland frontier is now so strongly fortified that the only route whereby the invasion of Germany is considered practicable is via Belgium. Britain, though not so directly affected as France, Poland and Czechoslovakia, is nevertheless concerned lest she should be unable to count on Belgian assistance in preventing air attacks.

The change in the Belgian attitude is understood to be partly due to a belief that if there were another war Germany would remain on the defensive in the West. This would mean a better prospect for Belgium of keeping out of the conflict, since it would obviously not be in Germany's interest to attack her and thus have another enemy on her hands.

New Uncertainty

Though Belgian sympathies are believed still to lie strongly with the Democratic Franco-British combination, the growth of the Rexist Party, which is definitely pro-German, brings an element of uncertainty into the situation. The trial of strength between Premier von Zeeland and M. Degrelle in the Brussels by-election in April is thus of great importance to almost the whole of Europe.

At the present moment, diplomatic "pourparlers" are confined to Britain, France and Belgium. When they have been concluded it is intended to try to bring Germany and Italy into the picture in the hope of rebuilding the Locarno Front.

All Are Unharmed As Earhart Plane Crashes in Hawaii

HONOLULU, March 20 (AP)—Amelia Earhart's around-the-world plane skidded and crashed today while she was attempting to take off for Howland Island on her world flight, but she and her two men companions escaped injury.

Miss Earhart explained the accident was caused by a tire blowout and remarked "no one is hurt, only our spirits are bruised."

Miss Earhart said, "This means postponement of my world trip, but not cancellation."

She announced the plane probably would be sent back to the factory for repairs.

The plane skidded on the wet concrete runway and the left tire blew out, wrecking the undercarriage.

There was a burst of flame from the engine, but it died instantly.

First arrivals found Miss Earhart, apparently uninjured, climbing from the wrecked craft.

The fliers' companions, Fred J. Noonan, and Capt. Harry Manning, also escaped injury.

The attempted takeoff was made shortly after dawn for the second stage of the world flight, a hop of 1532 miles to tiny Howland Island, southwest of here.

Miss Earhart entered the plane at 8:10 a. m. (Pacific standard time)

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Dominion Cancels Bills of Manitoba And Saskatchewan

OTTAWA, March 20 (Canadian Press)—Cancellation of $18,764,503 of treasury bills of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba as the Dominion's contribution to a program of adjusting indebtedness of farmers in the drought areas was the largest item of the further supplementary estimates for the fiscal year ended March 31.

The supplementaries, produced in the House of Commons by Finance Minister Charles Dunning, total $40,903,880. This was divided as follows:

Ordinary Expenditure—$3,148,346.

Capital Expenditure—$117,563.

Monthly Grants in Aid to the Provinces—$2,929,773.

Canadian National Railways Deficit, Additional Amount—$3,403,393.

Write-Down of Assets Due to Cancellation of Provincial Treasury Bills—$18,764,503.

Governor General's Warrants—$12,540,300.

The estimates are supplementary to those brought down in the House last year. They include amounts it was found necessary to add to estimated expenditures for the present fiscal year.

The Dominion canceled $17,959,606 of Saskatchewan treasury bills and $804,897 of Manitoba bills in the write-down. The debt-reduction program for the drought-ridden farmers was sponsored by the provinces and involved adjustments in debt or tax claims on the part of the Provinces, the municipalities and certain mortgage lending institutions.

U.S. Seen Facing Serious Fiscal Test

Expected to Result From Continued Price Jumps, Finance Expert Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 20—Continued price jumps are liable soon to make the person with a relatively fixed income the real "forgotten man," Garfield V. Cox, professor of finance at the University of Chicago, said here recently in discussing the outlook for inflation. The next few years, he said, will probably put to serious test the belief of monetary and fiscal authorities that they can "manage" the price level.

Wild inflation, he held, appears remote. With Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Professor Cox believes that the national budget must be balanced, and that with that balancing, which he holds possible, and the "ample braking powers" of the Federal Reserve System, destructive inflation can be checked.

He holds that by the end of the year the Bureau of Labor wholesale price index figure will reach just above 90, compared with its present 86, which, he said, would represent some moderation of the pace of the last four months.

Referring to the Federal Reserve Board's power to check an inflation growing out of such a price rise, Professor Cox noted that "having the power and using it are two entirely separate things."

"Being able to stop a rise," he said, "does not mean ability to level off an upswing. There is great probability that in stopping an upswing you will precipitate a downswing. The consequences of using the power are not entirely pleasant in many important ways.

"It may not be regarded as politically feasible to take restrictive action soon enough; that the brakes have to be applied in time. Once this streamlined-model inflation car gets going fast, the longer the delay the greater the likelihood of a smash-up, whether or not the brakes are applied.

"The Government is supposed to be able to check a future recession in business by being ready to expand its own spending, but unless the Government succeeds in reducing its spending during this recovery, its expansion of spending next time will start from a disconcerting height. A sound policy of compensatory spending by Government calls for cycles of expenditure by the state which run inversely to the cycles of spending by private business and consumers.

"A grave danger is that, as recovery continues, the pressure of special interests upon Congress will prevent the necessary reduction of Government spending."

Living Cost Up 6 P. C. In Past Three Years

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 20

The actual cost of living has increased about 6 per cent in the past three years, according to an index compiled by the Department of Labor.

Dr. Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, gave the House Appropriations Committee the figure at hearings on the labor supply bill. His testimony, revealing that a nationwide survey of living costs has been completed and will be published soon, was made public yesterday.

Dr. Lubin said the survey showed that "the worker must have $1.06 now to buy what he did two years ago with $1."

He explained that, in compiling the index, it was necessary to ascertain what people pay for what they buy and the importance of individual items in their budget. He said that food expenses total 32 per cent of the average budget, clothing 12 per cent, and transportation 9 per cent.

To determine the final figures, Dr. Lubin added, it will be necessary to ascertain price changes in each of the various cities surveyed, give each change its proportionate importance, and then calculate the cost-of-living index.

"We must remember," Dr. Lubin said, "that the old cost-of-living figures were based upon family expenditures in 1919, when people wore high shoes. People did not have automobiles then, and gasoline was not a factor in the family expenditure."

"Now the cost of gasoline, telephones, silk stockings and other items," he added, "must be considered in establishing an index."

Commodity prices at highest level in seven years: Financial Page

Ability of Authorities to Manage Price Level Is Problem Involved

Shortage of Labor Expected by Dean Of Business School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 20—Dr. Neil Carothers, dean of the college of business administration of Lehigh University, declared in an address over a radio network that the idea that the United States is going to have, indefinitely, a large proportion of our people without employment is wrong.

"Recently," he said, "I heard a man on the radio saying that all the needed work in America could be done by 40,000,000 workers. That man was talking nonsense. We will soon have 50,000,000 at work in this country, and in the future we are going to have an actual labor shortage.

"There is no trick way to raise the wages and salaries of a whole people. Incomes come out of production, and if you want bigger incomes, you must have larger production per worker. All the trick ways have been tried, over and over, and they have been flops, every one. When an American worker gets $5 a day and a Chinese worker gets 20 cents, it is because American production is about 25 times as much per worker.

"Labor-saving machinery and improved methods in production do not reduce the available work for labor. They may temporarily reduce the demand for labor in certain lines, but over the whole country they increase it. In the long run these improvements are the one important means of increasing wages."

Labor Codes to Govern Saskatchewan Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ESTEVAN, Sask.—A code has governed the lignite coal industry of Saskatchewan for the past two years and it has proven such a success in enforcing standards of wages and working conditions agreed to by employers and employees that industrial relations legislation will be passed by the Provincial Legislature soon to enable other industries to come under codes also.

The codes would be enforceable only when a majority of the employers and a majority of the employees in an industry agreed to the standards, and when a government board approved of the proposed code.

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Hull Advocates Trade Pacts As Help to Call Off Arms Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—The increasing concern of the American Government over the possible effects of Europe's race for armaments on the United States were again sharply revealed here yesterday by testimony of Cordell Hull, secretary of state, delivered before the House Appropriations Committee.

More concretely than ever before Mr. Hull gave voice to the feeling in official quarters here that Europe should take steps immediately to save its own house from destruction. While he threw no light on the extent to which the United States might co-operate in such an effort, he told the committee that he had recently urged on a "prominent" European statesman "the fact that the time is more and more propitious for a general movement in the direction of these worthwhile objectives."

This forceful expression of the point of view here in Washington toward Europe's arms race accords with continuing reports that President Roosevelt has in mind the possibility of throwing America's prestige into a major effort to rescue the world from threatening war and economic catastrophe. Presumably Mr. Hull referred to Mr. Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade in the British Cabinet.

He revealed that he had discussed with this "statesman" at great length the results of the Pan-American peace conference. He then suggested insistently that Europe should make some such similar effort.

"Why," he told the committee he said to his un-named visitor, "cannot you European statesmen at least attempt this kind of a movement? Why just sit hopelessly still and float on with a hopelessly unsound economic situation, with a hopelessly disturbed, not to say chaotic, political situation? Why not make this effort?"

To the committee, Mr. Hull insisted that neutrality legislation now pending in Congress is no "sure guaranty of keeping us out of war." Warning that the collapse will come "within a year or so," he suggested as a tangible alternative his own policy of breaking through tariff barriers by such activity as his reciprocal trade agreements program, adding:

"If and when other nations turn definitely in the direction of this peaceful course and away from armaments, threats of war and flouting of peace, then problems such as exchange stability and a truce in armament would be easier to solve."

Munitions Commodities

These words of Mr. Hull were delivered some weeks ago at a secret session of the committee and only disclosed yesterday, when the hearings were published as a whole. They fit into the known picture here of the concern which rising prices, due partially to European rearmament, are causing for the safety of the economic position of the United States.

No secret is being made of the many factors at work which have an inflationary tendency. These include the unbalanced budget, limitation of production through strikes and through monopolistic practices, and the swiftly rising prices level. It is felt that if only the domestic

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Canada Is Second To France as To Tourist Revenue

QUEBEC, March 20 (CP)—Canada stands second only to France as host for the world's tourists, according to the annual report of the Quebec Tourist Bureau presented to the legislature by Joseph Bilodeau, Minister of Commerce, Industry and Municipal Affairs. France's economic council accords Canada second place as a tourist playground, with Italy third, the United States fourth, Switzerland fifth, and Mexico and Great Britain tied for sixth.

Tourists in Canada spend 30 per cent of their money in Quebec, the Minister reports. "The revenues from tourism in the Province of Quebec for the past 20 years amount to $600,000,000," said the report. "The revenues from tourism in the province for 1936 are valued at $64,000,000."

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Assorted Midget Jelly Eggs . . . lb. 60c
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Conservative Victory in Chile Proves Agreeable to Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The anxiously awaited congressional elections, contested on a definite right-left issue, resulted in a rightist victory. The greater victory, however, went to the nation as a whole, for there was a record vote in record tranquility. Hot tempers and political enthusiasm were kept under control and not one untoward incident was reported at the polling stations throughout the 3000 miles of longitudinal territory.

For this result thanks were due to the public authorities, who took every precaution considered desirable to insure perfect freedom for the exercise of the electoral privilege, and to the people generally who manifested self-control, patience and good humor to such a degree that nowhere could a general election have been conducted in a more orderly form. This fact is the more important as it demonstrated the progress made in the political education of the electorate and inspired confidence in the system of representative government.

The lesson in democracy is now being studied in several South American states where recent political experience has not been so happy but where the press has been free with its compliments for the Chileans on their success.

Regarding general results, prophets on both sides have been somewhat at fault, as the election has been neither a landslide for the popular front nor an overwhelming triumph for the more conservative elements. The result leaves matters much as they were before, though there is a moral value to the definite gains of the Right. Roughly, the proportion in the future Congress will be 60 to 40 per cent, which means that the Opposition will be strong enough to make its voice heard and the majority in a position to conduct national affairs for another four years on lines which so far have been successful in rescuing the country from depression.

Right Has Most Seats

The returns show that the Right, represented chiefly by conservatives and liberals, will have 26 seats in the Senate against 19 of the Left. This means a clear-cut majority. The majority was much narrower, at times non-existent, in the old Senate. The Right has a 77-61 majority in the Chamber, the rest of the 146 deputies having no definite affiliation. The majority was bigger last term.

The actual strength of the wing grouping, however, does not represent the true significance of the voting. There was, undoubtedly, a great liberal victory. This middle party, although aligned with the Right, demonstrated that the masses are still ready for compromise, and it is to be expected that the Chilean liberals will play the stronger part in molding legislative policy for the dominant congressional combination during the next four years. It has emerged as one of the strongest parties in both branches of Congress.

What is not so satisfactory is the tendency of those who formerly voted for the moderate leftist party, the Radicals, to drift into extreme Socialism. In the new Chamber the Socialists will have 18 representatives, three times as many as before, and the Communists have progressed from three to seven. The Nazis scored their first victories—three seats in the Chamber.

Among the successful conservative senatorial candidates was former Foreign Minister Miguel Cruchaga. His colleague, Finance Minister Gustavo Ross, resigned following the victory of the Right. He considered it was a vote of approval for his policy and that he was now free to attend to his private affairs in Europe. Both ministers have served four years consecutively with Alessandri.

Result Is Generally Welcomed

The result has been welcomed in business circles as a guarantee that for some time to come there will be no legislation of revolutionary or excessive nationalist character. The foreign policy of the republic would in any case have remained unaltered.

Regarding internal policy, Chileans have manifested their satisfaction with the ideals of the present administration, which is inspired by the loftiest aspirations of social solidarity and justice. In this respect it does not admit any superiority to the ideology of the Left but it prefers evolution to revolution as the road to the more comprehensive well-being of the people.

The election result has been hailed by the press as a triumph for the forces of law and order. There are good men on the losing side, who in their sphere, that of opposition, may also render good service to the country. This is particularly true of the Radical Party, many of whose members were hostile to linking up with the popular front. In fairness to all, as foreign press comments have shown, the orderly manner in which the election was held was the best evidence that the people of Chile are far advanced on the road of political progress and worthy of maintaining a constitutional form of government by methods based on a widely-extended suffrage.

Quezon Wants Free Rein?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 19—Momentous changes in Philippine-American relations, leading possibly to full independence for the island commonwealth by 1938 or 1939 instead of 1946, are under way with the agreement between American representatives and President Quezon to set up a joint study committee of exports.

The situation, however, is filled with confusing factors. A joint statement issued by the interdepartmental committee reveals—for the first time officially—that President Quezon has proposed to advance the date of independence to 1938 or 1939.

But in the best-informed circles, this is taken somewhat as a bargaining proposal. When such intentions were attributed to President Quezon last week, he wrote a letter to the New York Times published as recently as March 14, saying: "I have not stated . . . that I have come to the United States to secure full freedom for the Philippines quickly or before 1945. . . . Any student of the present set-up of Philippine-American relations will know that there may be found some other means to remedy the difficulties that I have pointed out which now confront the Philippines."

Yet yesterday's official statement said:

"Inasmuch as President Quezon has suggested that the date of independence might be advanced to 1938 or 1939, it was agreed that the joint committee of experts . . . etc."

Just a Bargaining Point

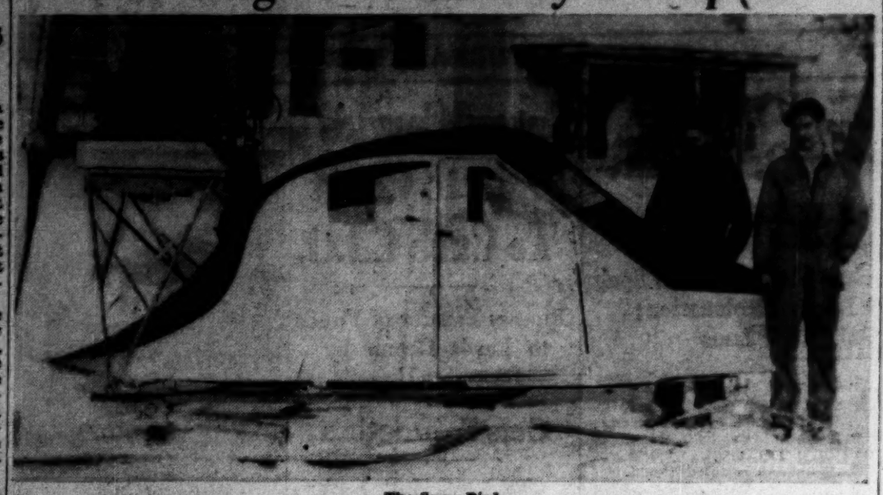
In short, it is assumed that President Quezon is bringing all possible bargaining factors into play. He may be asking for what appears to be the most, in the expectation that he will get some compromise settlement.

However, in order to terminate present preferential trade relations with the islands, alteration of several acts of Congress may be necessary—the Independence Law, the Jones-Costigan Sugar Law, the Coconut Oil Excise Tax, etc. But since the most lobby-pressure in Congress has been to free the Philippines as soon as possible, in order to raise tariffs against supposedly competitive imports from the Islands, these same interests might support shortening the period of independence.

One thing is certain: A committee of experts with a broad mandate will shortly be formed, will report on a program of economic settlement for the Philippines, envisaging the alternative possibilities of early independence, plain reciprocal trading, or the Tydings-McDuffie terms.

VERIFICATION
Savings Bank Deposits
To comply with the law, depositors are requested to bring or send in their Pass Books for verification.
These Mutual Savings Banks Will Verify as Follows:
Arlington Five Cents Savings Bank — March 1 to April 17
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank — February 23 to April 5
Franklin Savings Bank — February 15 to April 15
Home Savings Bank — March 22 to May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity — March 1 to April 30
Union Savings Bank — March 22 to May 30
Warren Institution For Savings — March 1 to April 30
Books Sent by Mail Will Be Promptly Returned
1937

This Sleigh Is Pushed by a Propeller



The Snow Bird
Gilbert Bisek and Joseph Slaby of Lidgerwood, North Dakota, and Their "Skimobile" That Makes 40 Miles an Hour Over Drifted Snow

'Snowmobile' Skims Big Drifts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIDGERWOOD, N. D.—A 16-foot snow drift is nothing but a bump in the road for the conveyance devised by two expert mechanics here.

The Snow Bird, as they call it, skims on four sleigh runners at speeds up to 40 miles an hour over the open snowy countryside, driven by its airplane propeller. And like the Northwest Mounted Police, it gets to its destination.

The two who made it, Gilbert Bisek and Joseph Slaby, who are employed in a garage here, have proved it to be so reliable that many persons call for their snow taxi for important winter trips.

The charge is 25 cents a mile, and the owners have found it quite remunerative investment. The local physician, the mail carrier and others are among the frequent passengers.

The Snow Bird is powered with an O 5 Curtis 90-horsepower engine with a seven-foot propeller pushing from the rear.

Tower Views
by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

pected to lose heavily. In these developments, extremism lost and moderation gained ground.

¶ **Economic Isolation Note:** In the city of Frankfurt, Germany, fish sausage was introduced as an alternative to meat.

¶ **The Remington Rand** ruling of the National Labor Relations Board was thus characterized in Monday's Monitor: "Probably the most critical indictment of an American business firm ever issued by an agency of the United States Government." The board charged Remington Rand with several violations of the Wagner Labor Law, ordered reinstatement of 4000 strike-discharged workers, and said the corporation "exhibited a callous, imperturbable disregard of the rights of its employers that is medieval in its assumption of power over the lives of men and shocking in its concept of the status of the modern industrial worker."

¶ **Thursday at a conference** with Secretary Perkins and Labor Department mediators, Remington Rand's victory over the workers in the 10-month strike was reversed, subject to ratification, by a settlement. The strikers will be rehired.

¶ **Detroit:** The Circuit Court, after ordering sit-down strikers out of the Chrysler plants, ordered the Sheriff to force them out. Strikers said "Won't"; Sheriff said "Can't"; Governor Murphy said "Wait." To be continued in our next.

¶ **"To put it bluntly,** the truth of the matter is that this country has no national labor policy." This from Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, ace mediator of the Labor Department. Labor organizations are clean split on the issue, he went on. Industry partly lives in the obsolete past, and partly embraces collective bargaining. And as for government—before it stands the Supreme Court and the packing or amendment problem. "It is a sorry situation. It is the greatest problem of our day. I leave with you the thought that somehow in the common council, we must remedy the great lack."

¶ **Tom M. Girdler** this week added the title of philosopher to his reputation as steel producer. The chairman and president of Republic Steel Corporation published an article on "a philosophy for business" in The Clevelander, with these statements:

"Keeping wages too low, or prices too high, does not make for profits. . . . Any man with a reasonable degree of integrity should understand that the time has passed when he can remain in business purely for the purpose of making money for himself at the expense of everybody else. . . . Business, especially big business, must today justify its existence, not merely on the ground of private profit, but also on the ground of public welfare."

¶ **A large unit** of Japanese soldiers passed hastily through Kalgan, in southern Chahar Province, Northern China. They had come from northern and western Chahar, an advance post of Japanese army penetration into China. No replacements were seen marching the other way. "Another hasty Japanese venture being liquidated," said Chinese spokesmen. Japanese said nothing.

¶ **Japanese Army leaders** growled last week when Foreign Minister Sato announced a new moderate policy toward China. They hotly assailed him in the Diet; forced retractions on certain points. But this week it was seen that these machine-gun tactics of debate hadn't set well with large groups of the Japanese people. Popular reaction stiffened the moderates' morale. They won certain concessions from the military in the budget debate; if the army budget was to be passed, then was it too much to ask that fiery young officers be kept under better discipline? Army spokesmen acquiesced. And it became safe for officials to insist that Mr. Sato's retractions from his conciliatory policy toward China were minor; what mattered was his original statement; and, essentially, that still stands.

¶ **The initiative** shifts from Japanese soldiers to Japanese business men, reported the Monitor's chief Far Eastern correspondent in explanation. Overstressed political and land aggression is giving way to neglected "economic diplomacy." And economics are both moderate and conciliatory. Furthermore: "The more far-reaching Japanese dreams of expansion and hegemony in China have sustained an unmistakable check." This correspondent reviewed all major developments and modifying factors in a dispatch in Wednesday's Monitor, concluding, ". . . there is the prospect that Sino-Japanese relations in the immediate future will not be so precariously poised on the brink of an imminent conflict."

Mass Weddings in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The "mass wedding" idea continues to sweep China despite political and military crises occupying greater space in the news. Peiping is the latest convert, and it has adopted a scheme which generally follows the Shanghai plan.

In general, it is the policy of the various municipalities to charge only around $15 Chinese currency, or around $5 American currency, for each couple; to marry about 50 couples at a time, as a rule; to have the ceremony conducted by the local mayor or some other high-ranking official; and to hold the weddings under impressive and dignified circumstances in some large and well-known public building or park.

The economy motif is by no means enough to enlist popular support in view of age-old Chinese ideas of what a wedding should be. So although this is the central idea in the minds of officials anxious to relieve the economic burden of the people, they camouflage it by the other factors which all contribute to giving much "face."

Thus: it is a matter of pride now for a young couple to be wed in the midst of many other couples; it is pleasant to have a certificate signed by the mayor, and perhaps a photograph showing that worthy shaking hands with the groom. And finally there is the not inconsiderable result that the families are not burdened for years to come with the weight of a great debt.

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VERIFICATION
Please Bring in Your Pass Books During MARCH or APRIL
Interest Begins April 10

Billion Is Sought For Public School Aid by Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—A permanent system of federal assistance to the states for support of public schools has been recommended to the Senate by its Committee on Education and Labor.

The specific bill approved by the committee would appropriate $1,000,000,000 of federal funds to the states in the next five years. Allocations would be governed by the size of each state's population between the ages of 5 and 20.

In endorsing the program, laid before it by educational leaders from many states, the committee said:

"When it is known that the expenditures for public education in the United States decreased by 25 per cent during the depression; that the annual decrease amounts to over $665,000,000; that the debts of school districts have increased over $1,000,000,000 since 1930; that the total deficit in school building facilities amounts to over $1,000,000,000 accumulating since 1911; that over 2,750,000 children are now without any school facilities, and that more than that number have no available high school facilities, the amount proposed in this bill seems modest indeed."

The committee said the bill had drawn popular support from every section of the nation. No one appeared in opposition to federal assistance at the hearings held early in February.

Show Wide Inequalities

The report to the Senate stated the committee's opinion "that without the support of the Federal Government there is not the remotest possibility of the establishment and maintenance of a reasonable and equitable minimum standard of equality of educational opportunity throughtout the nation."

Striking statistical measures of "appalling" inequalities now existing in educational opportunities in various states were contained in the report. The average school term was found to range from nine and one half months in the highest state to six and one half months in the lowest state. In eight states, the average number of days attended by rural pupils is less than six and one half months. There are over 1,000,000 children enrolled in schools that are in session less than six months per year.

The committee also found that:

In the highest state the high school enrollment is now 30.9 per cent of the total enrollment, while in the lowest state it is only 10.6 per cent.

There are 2,750,000 children for whom no public school facilities are provided, and another 2,750,000 who are attending only part time because of inadequate facilities.

Big Range in Costs

Average annual expenditures per pupil for current operating costs in the highest state are $137.69, and the lowest state, $24.50.

The average annual salary per teacher in the highest state is $2361, and in the lowest state $465.

"The mobility of our population and the higher birth rates among the poor states compel the interest of each of the states, and hence of the nation, in the character of educational opportunity offered everywhere in the nation,'" the committee declared.

It is estimated that the school revenues of the 12 poorest states will be increased by nearly 37 per cent if this bill is passed, while those of the 12 richest states will be increased by an average of only 10 per cent.

There is little likelihood that President Roosevelt would give this $1,000,000,000 measure his approval at this time unless Congress also enacts additional taxes to raise the federal funds called for.

The bill does not provide for federal control of the authorized expenditures, but says that the states shall use the money in accordance with their respective state constitutions and statutes.

Canada's Royal Mounted Will Attend Coronation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Organization of a detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which will represent that service at the Coronation in London, has been completed. The detachment will consist of two officers and 33 other ranks, who will ride in the cavalcade of representatives of every Dominion and Colony in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Every R. C. M. P. division in the Dominion will be represented and each man will have had five or more years' service. The men will converge on Montreal, April 16, and sail from here April 23. Assistant Commissioner S. T. Wood of Ottawa will be in command.

Women's Work in Red Army: Wives of Officers Mobilize

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—An "army within an army" has been formed among the wives, mothers and sisters of the Soviet army, whose members have pledged themselves to qualify for active military service in case of need, or to take the places of men in civil occupations if war breaks out.

Soviet newspapers devoted pages, day after day, to the conference of 1500 officers' wives in Moscow, at which details of the new organization were perfected. The conference was held in the Great Palace of the Kremlin, and was attended by Joseph Stalin and Clemence Voroshiloff, commissar of defense.

The delegates were selected at regional conferences held in all parts of the country. The women came from the Arctic, the Far East, from Central Asia and the south. They reported that in each republic all officers' wives were being "mobilized" for military training.

More than 56,000 wives already have obtained badges for proficiency in sharpshooting, aviation, horsemanship, driving trucks and tanks. More than 100,000 wives, sisters and mothers of army officers are training as radio operators, machinists and nurses.

This is the second such women's conference held in the Kremlin in recent months. The first consisted of the wives of engineers and technicians, who pledged themselves not only to gain military training, but also to participate actively in the work of industrial enterprises which employ their husbands. These wives reported that they are supervising the work of factory schools, nurseries, dining rooms and the barracks occupied by workers, endeavoring to improve living conditions and to assist workers to educate themselves.

At Army Barracks

The wives, sisters and mothers of army officers likewise reported similar activities in army barracks and camps. They, too, supervise schools, nurseries, kindergartens, and organize social activities and study circles for soldiers and their families.

The army wives also reported that they are almost all engaged in study of some sort. About 20,000 of them study music, dancing and painting; 57,000 have enrolled in political courses, which deal largely with Communist theory, and 20,000 graduates of elementary schools are studying to enter higher schools.

Many of the wives have full-time jobs of their own. More than 2000 are teachers; another 2000 are nurses; others work regularly as doctors, actresses and dancers. But the majority of them do what is known as "social work" in other countries, unpaid voluntary service in army camps.

Acclaimed by Voroshiloff

Addressing the delegates in Moscow, Marshal Voroshiloff declared: "Side by side with our valiant Red Army, or, to be more exact, within the army itself, there is still another remarkable army, an army of great force, inexhaustible energy, tempestuous initiative and splendid deeds, an army of wives, mothers and sisters of our commanders. . . . Our Soviet woman has equal rights with man and she proudly asserts, by action, her inalienable right to equality, to a happy life. . . .

"The Soviet woman, including the woman of the Red Army, is doing everything, along with man, to make sure that our socialist fatherland develops, strengthens and flourishes. She stands for peace throughout the world, she fights for the happiness of toiling humanity. . . . But should our enemies attempt to attack the Soviet Union, they will meet, side by side with the invincible Red Army, the crushing might of our women, the Soviet mothers, sisters and wives."

Enjoy New Freedom

This statement is something more than rhetoric. The Soviet regime since the revolution has drawn a large part of its support from the women, who have been permitted a freedom which few of them possessed in Russia before. They have eagerly seized the opportunities opened to them and, while few of them have attained the highest positions, they have faithfully carried out obscure but important tasks.

The women of Soviet Russia have amply proved the assertion of Lenin that "we Bolsheviks cannot succeed unless we bring to our support millions and millions of women."

Now the women endeavor to learn the arts of war as they have learned the arts of peace.

Amenders Back President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 20—The National Committee for Clarifying the Constitution by Amendment, an organization formed in January this year for the purpose its name indicates, has decided to support President Roosevelt's proposal for reorganization of the Supreme Court. But the committee, headed by Miss Grace Abbott, is going on just the same with its plans for a clarifying amendment.

Miss Abbott declares that the committee believes reform of the judiciary is the first step toward "an orderly democratic solution of the problems of agriculture and industry," but that while this issue is before Congress a clarifying amendment to be ready at the proper moment should be prepared.

Established before announcement of the President's court plan, the committee, it is understood, aimed its efforts at the same fundamental accomplishment, liberalization of governmental action to allow for national aid to labor and agriculture. The coming of the presidential plan appeared to classify public opinion roughly in two camps, one favoring outright changing of the court personnel, and the other opposing such action but agreeing, either tacitly or directly, to an amendment adopted in the legal, orderly fashion, putting into effect the will of the voters.

Miss Abbott does not explain further why her group thinks both an amendment and a court change would be necessary. It is known, though, that it did not anticipate the court proposal any more than others throughout the nation who were taken by surprise when the President announced the plan, and it is seen that if the President's plan were accepted and the need for any other action thus recognized as unnecessary, the organization itself would have no function.

Miss Abbott of the University of Chicago Public Welfare Department explains that, since the new committee was formed, with delegates from 16 states, it has been studying the constitutional situation and has been working toward some kind of an amendment which would give Congress the power to deal with problems of social and economic welfare in the nation as a whole.

She explained, however, that no draft of an amendment has yet been completed by the committee, and that in the meantime the officers have resolved to support the President in his judiciary reform plan. Miss Abbott, a former resident of Hull House, spoke recently on the same program with Mrs. Kenneth R. Rich, successor to the late Jane Addams at Hull House, before a conference of the Chicago Woman's Aid.

"Our committee sincerely favors a constitutional amendment to clarify the powers of Congress," declared Miss Abbott, "and sweep away the thousands of confusing words written by the Supreme Court justices in past decisions."

The officers include Robert J. Watt, Massachusetts; M. W. Thatcher, Maryland; Mrs. Barbara W. Armstrong, California; Joseph P. Chamberlain, New York; Mrs. Thomas F. McAllister, Michigan, and Frieda S. Miller, New York.

Municipal Pay Seen Returning to Normal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 20—Municipal salaries, cut quite generally during the depression, are gradually climbing back to normal, the Municipal Finance Officers' Association reports here.

A gentle upward movement that began in 1934 has restored pay cuts in whole or in part in most of the larger cities. Among the first to rescind depression reductions were Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Denver, Fresno, Pensacola and Savannah. Then came San Francisco, Milwaukee, Newark, Nashville and Erie. This year has seen several eastern cities, including Baltimore and New York, make provision for return to old schedules during 1937.

Prepare for EASTER at Burger-Phillips
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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Business and Industry

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Commerce and Finance

New Highs Shown For the Crop Year In Wheat Futures

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Wheat futures in all leading world markets advanced to new highs for the crop year the past week, May wheat at Chicago being the only exception. In most cases prices are now the highest since 1930, and the feature has been the strong trend at Liverpool and Buenos Aires. Purchases of cash wheat by import countries were heavy up to the past two or three days, when there was a lull, with a moderate reaction in prices.

The action of the world markets, especially at Liverpool, tends to confirm predictions there will be an extremely close adjustment between supply and demand before the end of this crop year. In spite of the fact that including this week's clearances of 8,443,000 bushels Argentina has shipped 87,000,000 bushels of its estimated surplus of 155,000,000 bushels, there has been surprisingly little hedging at Liverpool.

Argentina's Status Strong

Great Britain, Belgium and other heavy importers of wheat were crowded out of the market by Germany and Italy for several months, and mills are now compelled to buy from hand to mouth, and are paying much higher average prices than those prevailing when Germany and Italy secured the bulk of their needs.

It is now apparent that with the usual needs for Argentine wheat still uncovered over a period of nine months, that country is in a position to dictate prices to a greater extent than for many years. It is generally conceded that world's exports for the season will exceed by a big margin Broomhall's estimate of 568,000,000 bushels.

To supply the additional needs it is believed that there will be liberal exports of our hard winter wheat. Remaining stocks in Canada available for export are only about 85,000,000 bushels against 221,000,000 bushels a year ago. Australia has less than 50,000,00 bushels remaining, and her stocks must cover a period of more than eight months.

In this country the wheat markets are influenced by the prospects for a big winter wheat crop. This prospect has served to curtail the demand for flour.

European Crop Outlook

Southwest prospects are the best in several years, but there is more doubt about the spring wheat outlook, as general and heavy rains will be necessary in early spring and throughout the season to offset the deficiency in subsoil moisture.

In Europe crop conditions have been generally satisfactory during the winter, but the outlook is for about the same sized crops as in 1936 according to late reports.

Profit taking on recent advances has been very heavy, and the outside trade has not been broad enough to offset this except at moderate price recessions.

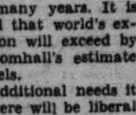
In corn the trade volume has been light and price swings have been rather narrow. The receipts are small, country offers light, and the shipping demand fairly good, but the continued importations of Argentine corn and the fear that this corn will eventually compete in western markets tend to keep the market two sided. Argentine exports of 5,712,000 bushels the past week included 1,539,000 bushels to this country. Argentina will begin exporting new crop corn in a week or two. The crop is believed to be a little smaller than that of 1936.

Atchison's "Chief" Streamlined

NEW YORK—Transformation of the Atchison's "Chief," operating daily between Chicago and Los Angeles, to a lightweight streamlined train was announced by President Samuel T. Bledsoe of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. Forty-five sleeping cars are to be manufactured by Pullman for Atchison's use on the "Chief," Mr. Bledsoe said.

Coronation

OF KING GEORGE VI



Bristol (Eng.) sent Cabot to America in 1497, and first steamship in 1838. Free booklet, "The Birthplace of America," from Development Board, 1 Bristol Bridge, Bristol 1, England.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

DIVIDEND NO. 192

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable May 1, 1937, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on April 10, 1937.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.

Boston, March 16, 1937.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

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BOSTON, MASS.

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20

Retail Auto Sales Records Surpassed

By the Associated Press

New York

Retail sales of passenger cars and trucks in the United States in January and February broke all previous records for the period, it was reported by Alfred Reeves, vice-president of the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

During the period 561,769 passengar cars and commercial vehicles were delivered to retail buyers. This was a 19 per cent increase over the same period in 1936 and 8 per cent above the best previous January-February record made in 1929.

Excess Reserves Expand $70,000,000 In March 17 Week

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported a $70,000,000 increase in member bank excess reserves to $1,450,000,000 during the week ended March 17.

The increase lifted banks' supply of idle funds to $1,450,000,000. Since March 1, when a 1½% per cent increase in deposit research requirements went into effect, excess reserves have climbed $140,000,000.

About $700,000,000 of the present reserves will be "frozen" when another 1½% per cent hike in reserve requirements is effective May 1. Chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board has said, however, that a sufficient supply will be retained to provide "easy money" conditions.

The board's statement showed that during the week ended March 17 member bank reserve balances increased $81,000,000. Additions to member bank reserves arose from an increase of $31,000,000 in gold stock and a decrease of $99,000,000 in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks, offset in part by a decrease of $4,000,000 in reserve bank credit and increases of $9,000,000 in money in circulation, $25,000,000 in Treasury cash and $12,000,000 in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts.

Commodity Prices At Highest Level In Last 7 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices advanced 1.3 per cent during the week ended March 13, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The rise in commodity prices was shared by 8 of the 10 major group classifications. As a result the all commodity index rose to 87.2, the highest level reached in the past 7 years. The composite index is 1.9 per cent above a month ago and 10.1 per cent above a year ago.

Sharp increases were registered in the farm products, foods, metals and metal products, and building materials groups. Hides and leather products, textile products, chemicals and drugs, housefurnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities advanced fractionally. Fuel and lighting materials declined.

The index for the large group of "all commodities other than farm products," recording the movement in prices of nonagricultural commodities, advanced 1.1 per cent. The present level is 1.8 per cent above a month ago and 7.5 per cent above a year ago.

Industrial commodity prices, measured by the index for "all commodities other than farm products and processed foods" also advanced 1.1 per cent. Compared with a month ago and a year ago industrial commodity prices are up 2.2 per cent and 8.1 per cent, respectively.

Commodity groups	Mar. 13 1937	Mar. 6 1937	Mar. 16 1935	Mar. 17 1934
All commodities	87.2	86.1	79.4	73.7
Farm products	93.6	91.6	79.2	62.0
Foods	87.3	86.3	82.6	67.7
Hides and leather products	104.2	103.4	86.0	88.8
Textile products*	77.2	76.9	69.0	76.0
Fuel and lighting materials	77.2	77.7	73.8	72.6
Metals and metal products	93.8	92.2	85.0	86.5
Building materials	96.7	94.1	84.6	86.2
Chemicals and drugs	87.3	87.1	81.5	75.8
Housefurnishing goods	89.8	89.6	81.9	82.4
Miscellaneous	77.9	77.3	69.0	69.2
Raw materials	86.7	88.2	*	*
Semimanufactured articles	89.7	86.6	*	*
Finished products	86.1	85.4	*	*
All other than farm products	85.8	84.9	79.4	76.2
All other than farm and foods	85.4	84.5	77.3	78.3

*Not computed.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The concern of the Washington Administration over Hot Money is considered a little overdone in London. Which just goes to show how far we have traveled since the days which ended with the fall of the gold standard in England in 1931. For a large part in that collapse was played by the sudden withdrawal from England of foreign panic capital, the hottest of hot money. Our difficulty then was not that flight of foreign funds upset our stock markets but that we had lent money abroad ourselves which were unable to recover when we needed it.

One reason why we think Washington is too much troubled at present is that our own sensitiveness has been lulled by the formation in Britain of the Exchange Equalization Account. Another reason is that we don't think foreign funds are in any hurry to withdraw from the pleasant fields of Wall Street to the arid and dangerous markets of Europe. For we expect American recovery to continue for some time, and we do not foresee any sudden change either for the better in Europe or for the worse in America which might make it more attractive for foreign investors suddenly to bring home their American funds.

Acts as Stabilizer

The Exchange Equalization Account in England is not merely a device to protect the exchange rates from the possible drastic effects of international short-term capital movements. Before we had the Account, short-term capital bumped around the world's money markets like cargo loose in the hold. The Account now acts as stabilizer on the exchange rates and also on our security markets. It works in this way because it borrowed its working capital, and did not secure it by the process of writing up the value of an existing gold stock.

If a large amount of foreign capital rushes into the London markets, the Account buys gold and imports it or keeps it abroad on earmark in order to stabilize the exchange rate. Whether the foreign holder of London balances now wishes to buy securities or whether he leaves his balances in the banks and lets them buy securities, the demand for securities is increased.

But in order to buy the gold the Exchange Account had to borrow money by issuing Treasury Bills so that as the demand for securities increases the supply is increased. Conversely when the money flows out again the demand for and the supply of securities falls. The changes in supply and demand may not be exactly equal; the demand may increase faster than or slower than the supply depending upon other details. But the general trend is for the operations of the fund to compensate for fluctuations in short-term refugee demand, and so maintain prices more stable in money market and stock exchange.

Not Refugee Investments

Second reason for the lack of British sympathy with Washington is that from our end at least, our investments in America are not seen as refugee investments, driven out of England by panic, but more literally investments, attracted to America by prospect of profit. We do not anticipate any rapid withdrawal. The circumstances may be altered if and when war comes; for under the new American neutrality sale of our American holdings may be the only means of securing supplies of such materials as America will be willing to sell.

But while the British think their money is not hot but cool, both London and New York face a more serious problem in the presence of very large amounts of true panic money from France. The French New Deal is in difficulties, mainly because there is a persistent strike of capital which for financial and political reasons refuses to co-operate with the Government. In my view, it is overwhelmingly important that M. Blum's Government should succeed, and to that end it should have the maximum of co-operation from the British and if possble from the Americans.

Big French Fund Abroad

Very large amounts of French gold have been shipped abroad, and French balances in London and New York run into many hundred millions sterling. Influx of this money into London has not upset our markets, and it is assumed that we shall not be injured if and when it goes away.

The British authorities have been much more concerned to control British investment in foreign countries ever since the days of preparation for the great war loan conversion in 1932. To this day the control is maintained, although in law and in public nothing happens at all. Legally, the Treasury exercises no control; it merely advises, requests and confidently anticipates.

Treasury permission is required for all foreign loans issued in London; and to keep good terms for the Government borrowing, trustee borrowers are required to line up in a queue at the Bank of England, and accept the bank's advice on price and terms of issue. By requests to the Stock Exchange Committee, to brokers and underwriters, to investment trusts and insurance companies, the British have been discouraged from participating in new issues of foreign capital, or in placing large amounts of new capital. The general principle seems to be that borrowing in the British market is not encouraged if it takes place on the initiative of the foreigner.

Private Investor Unrestricted

But nothing has been done to restrain the private British investor from buying foreign securites on his own initiative, and in fact such purchases have been made on a very large scale during the past two years, as American Treasury estimates demonstrate. Britain doesn't keep any public figures of her own investments abroad, so that the only source for holdings in America, other than a judicial guess, is the American estimate. The end of 1936 must have seen total foreign investments in America of the order of $6,000 millions, of which the British proportion must have been something under 30 per cent.

It has recently been suggested that the Brtish Treasury has tightened up its regulations in order to meet American desires by restricting purchases of American securities by institutions and private buyers. I have not been able to find any evidence of such action. A memorandum sent by the Foreign Transactions Advisory Committee, which is supposed to make suggestions on doubtful cases of foreign investment, to the Association of Investment Trusts and Insurance Companies is said to have been merely a rehash of existing regulations.

The only straw in the wind which encourages suspicions that in fact some tightening up has taken place is the unanimity with which everyone assures us that no such actions have taken place. It is part of our method of control by hints and suggestions while we deny steadily that anything has been done but pass the time of day and enquire after the children. And since the control is so flexible it is possible for it to be tightened up or relaxed from time to time without introducing any new principles.

Twilight of Managed Credit Seen in Late Economic Trends

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The current discussion of inflation in official and unofficial quarters may mean the twilight, or at least the afternoon, of managed credit theories, in the opinion of a small but still orthodox body of opinion in Wall Street. Those who feel this way point out that although Washington officialdom during recent years, has been eager to imply that the business recovery was its baby, it is now apparently preparing a rather thorough-going alibi in case the recovery ends, as all previous booms in financial history have ended, in disappointment.

Thus Mr. Eccles: ". . . the price rises . . . are the result primarily of non-monetary factors . . . other means than a restrictive money policy must be used under present conditions to control unwarranted price advances. . . . The Federal Reserve System, . . . is powerless to maintain a stable economy unless other essentially non-monetary factors necessary to stability are brought into line. . . ."

Looking for Alibis

And Mr. Wallace: "I think very definitely that the Government does not have sufficient power now to effectively mitigate the wide swings of the business cycle."

Mr. Landis, SEC chairman, said his say on this score last fall to the Augusta conference of the bankers, implying that the SEC will not be responsible for a stock market collapse; and the fuss that was stirred up early this month over a speech of a lower SEC official crediting the commission with cleaning up some investment abuses"indicates how sensitive the commission is about not taking any blame for future disappointments.

All of this is presumably intended to head off disappointments which may arise out of such statements as one which Major Angas made in his recent timely book—"Slump Ahead in Bonds"—"Eccles is in charge of the level of prices and profits, and Landis in charge of the Dow-Jones index." Major Angas has stuck his neck out with so many vivid and ultimately accurate prophecies that his predictions have a high rating in Wall Street, but his intermediate reasoning, which includes a large measure of faith in credit managers, is not taken so seriously.

Can't Change Trends

The financial record seems to indicate that there is no way by which officials can curb a trend in business, either up or down. Every act of financial officials can have a double interpretation, and the momentum of the business state of mind causes it to take that interpretation which fits the mood of the moment. Thus in 1927 the Reserve Board lowered the rediscount rate here to send money back to England. Alleged result, a rising stock market here. It then raised rates here to choke off speculative loans. Result, higher call rates bringing in "loans for the account of others."

The Bank of France last year raised its discount rate to hold international capital in Paris. Result, further flight, because the action was interpreted as a sign of weakness.

The record also seems to show that it is shock or major surprise which ultimately halts expansion or contraction, and such shocks or major surprises do not stabilize but merely reverse the trend. Thus the Baring collapse in 1890 brought bad times, and again the United States Treasury's difficulties with redeemability of the legal tenders in 1894; Bryan's defeat released pent-up bullish forces in 1897; the difficulties of the trust companies coming to light in 1907 were iollowed by the end of prosperity; the boosting of the Federal Reserve rate to 7 per cent early in 1920, and the Japanese silk difficulties ended the 1919-1920 prosperity and brought the 1920-1921 decline. The Hatry collapse and the American stock market break reversed prosperity into decline at the end of the nineteen-twenties; suspension of gold payments marked the turn of business in England in 1931, and the bank moratorium here in 1933.

Fallacy of Pegging Prices

An interesting illustration of how comparatively ineffective official action is likely to be in playing Canute to a tide of financial sentiment was given on Friday by "Portfolio," columnist in the Wall Street Journal, on "Banks and Their Bonds." He said, referring indirectly to Mr. Eccles' remarks about easy money:

"Open market support is of course quite sound when the purpose is to cushion declines, and the Government's investment funds, augmented recently by the huge social security receipts, are admirably suited to this. But those who place reliance in such funds to peg the price of government bonds forget that such an attempt would probably necessitate supporting corporate and municipal bonds as well. For if bonds like, say, American Telephone 3¼s should sell off 10 points it is inconceivable that even the Government could try to stabilize the price of its bonds without being offered most of the outstanding debt. The only possible final result to such an attempt would probably be price shocks more violent and deeper than conditions would warrant."

Several fundamental difficulties are considered in the Street to stand in the way of credit management. The first is that statutes and policies which put an immense reserve strength back of credit conditions continue their bullish influence indefinitely until they are over-discounted. Strengthening of the Government's financial powers, even to restrain credit, receives a contradictory interpretation in confident times. A government, it is reasoned, which is strong enough to control is strong enough to protect, so suspicion remains asleep.

A further difficulty is in the abuse of the English language practiced by economists in the use of three important words—"reserve," "manage," and "standard." A reserve is something kept for emergency. Financial reserves are emergency inventories of loanable funds. But possession of them, either by a central bank or a government, insures no powers except in emergencies, any more than possession of large emergency inventories by a wholesale house assures it everyday control over the market in which it deals. Supply and demand determine that.

Reliance on Reserves

Moreover, reliance on monetary reserves is incompatible with reliance on a monetary standard. It is significant that the recent decline in prestige of the gold standard has been paralleled by a corresponding rise in the prestige of reserves. If industry and commerce had a standard by which the propriety of individual as well as general prices could be measured, and by which the soundness of credit conditions could be judged, reserves would almost or entirely cease to be necessary.

Lastly, of course, reliance on management is incompatible with reliance on a standard, and when the two words are juxtaposed as "a managed standard" the contradiction becomes obvious. This phrase is equivalent to "changeable fixity" or "elastic yardstick." Credit or currency managers are in about the role that architects would be in if there were no yardsticks or foot-rules and they had to spend their time encouraging the construction staff to build bigger structures or warning its members to construe the length of a yard more conservatively.

Economics, in fact, appears to be the only applied science which attempts to get along without any practical or commonly recognized yardstick for its major form of measurement—prices. The current reliance on reserves and on management, as well as the difficulties arising out of such reliance, seem to be an understandable result of this deficiency.

$11,000,000 Drop In Brokers' Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $1,136,000,000. The week ended March 17. The total represented a decrease of $11,000,000, when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,010,000,000. Distribution:

	This week.	Previous week.	Year ago
In New York City	$1,062,000,000	$1,071,000,000	$946,000,000
Outside N. Y. City	74,000,000	76,000,000	64,000,000

Hudson Retail Sales Mount

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail sales of Hudson Motor Car Co. in February broke a seven-year record, amount to 9726 cars, the company announced. The statement said volume for the corresponding month last year had been surpassed by approximately 60 per cent.

Retail Business Up 10 to 25 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The rise in retail distribution during the past week was less uniform due to absence of comfortable shopping weather, sit-down strikes in some stores and the inroads on cash reserves of income tax payments, according to the weekly review of Dun & Bradstreet.

The temporary hesitation, however, was viewed to some extent as preparatory to more progress as the spring season advances. In fact, retailers anticipate the best Easter results in seven years, in view of the generous response to initial offerings.

Big Easter Trade Seen

"Pre-Easter demand, however," says the report, "was more general than normally experienced, as consumer buying extended to nearly all departments, with apparel and gift items stressed. In women's wear the call gathered force steadily for dresses, suits, coats, millinery, shoes, and fur jackets and scarves.

"Improvement was strong in men's suits, topcoats, furnishings and apparel for boys and girls. Renewed importance was accorded to both staple dry goods and groceries, as additional price markups were announced.

"Cold, snow, and rain provided the major portion of the adverse influence on consumer buying. While all of the cities reported an increase from the previous week's level, the rise was shortened to 2 to 6 per cent. This reduced the gain in the estimated volume of retail distribution over that of the comparative 1936 week to 10 to 25 per cent, taking the country as a whole.

"New England business activity continued upward, but the retail sales uptrend over 1936 was tuned down to 12 to 20 per cent. While disastrous floods a year ago made some of the comparisons distorted, the estimate for the East was set higher by 10 to 30 per cent.

"Disturbed by a fresh wave of strikes in both stores and factories," continues the survey, "retail sales in the Middle West were lowered to 12 to 20 per cent over the 1936 week. While Easter buying in the Northwest was slowed by the disagreeable weather, the advantage over last year's volume was unchanged at 18 to 22 per cent.

Wholesalers Busy

"Going to a new high for the year, the total for the South varied from 15 to 35 per cent more than in 1936. Labor strife affected some parts of the Southwest, narrowing the margin over a year ago to 14 to 20 per cent. Gains on the Pacific Coast were uneven, but general sales averaged 8 to 15 per cent larger than in the 1936 week.

"Despite the more leisurely rate of gain in retail distribution, many merchants had insufficient stocks to cover the expected rush in demand next week. As many items needed for Easter selling could not be obtained, more buyers concentrated on their April and May requirements, which contributed to maintaining the estimated wholesale volume 18 to 25 per cent above the 1936 week," concludes the report.

Installment Sales $13 Billion in '36

By the Associated Press

New York

Installment sales in 1936 were between $12,500,000,000 and $13,500,000,000, or from 33 to 36 per cent of all retail sales, a higher proportion than in 1929, A. W. Zelomek, economist for the International Statistical Bureau, Inc., said.

In the boom year, Mr. Zelomek's estimates indicated, sales on deferred payment aggregated $15,000,000,000 out of $49,000,000,000, or about 30 per cent.

"If comparative price levels are taken into account," Mr. Zelomek said, "it is entirely probable that the actual physical volume of goods moved on credit was larger in 1936 than in 1929, despite the fact that the dollar total remains substantially less."

Curtiss-Wright Net 88c a Share in 1936 Against Loss in '35

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A net profit of $1,643,977 for the year 1936 is reported by the Curtiss-Wright Corporation after depreciation, amortization and other reductions, but before expenses of excess manufacturing and airport facilities, federal taxes and minority interests. This contrasted with a loss of $2180 in 1935.

Final net profit for 1936 after expenses of idle facilities, federal income taxes, $100,000 surtax on undistributed profits and minority interests, was $1,017,657, equal to 88 cents a share on 1,158,351 shares of $1 par Class A stock outstanding. The final revised net loss for 1935 was $172,338.

As of Dec. 31, 1936, current assets, including $3,808,125 cash, amounted to $9,644,312, and current liabilities were $2,075,484, compared to cash of $1,374,601, current assets of $5,907,180 and current liabilities of $1,294,961 at the end of 1935. Inventories after reserve totaled $3,949,042, against $3,235,747.

Unfilled orders on March 12, 1937, were $17,652,468, compared to $12,523,242 on March 13, 1936.

The company effected a reorganization during 1936 by which its principal subsidiaries, with the exception of Wright Aeronautical Corporation, were dissolved and their operations taken over by the parent corporation. This action was taken because of recent tax laws and to effect tax savings, G. W. Vaughan, president, explained in his report to stockholders.

Interlake Iron to Offer 4s

WASHINGTON—An amendment filed with SEC by Interlake Iron Corporation states that the interest rate on its $10,000,000 convertible debentures will be 4 per cent. The debentures are to be offered first to common stockholders. Underwriters of the unsubscribed for debentures will be: Hayden, Stone & Co., Edward B. Smith & Co., Lee Higginson Corp., G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., Blair, Bonner & Co., Hallgarten & Co., Hemphill, Noyes & Co., R. W. Pressprich & Co., and White, Weld & Co.

Allied Chemical Net $11.44 Share; $8.71 in Year 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1936, the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation had a net income of $25,323,834 after all deductions, equal to $11.44 a share on 2,214,099 common shares. This compares with $21,701,275, or $8.71 a share on the common stock after preferred dividend requirements in the previous year.

During 1936 the company redeemed all its preferred stock, of which $39,284,900 was held by the public, the $41,760,000 funds required being provided partly out of available cash and partly through the sale of United States Government securities.

Current assets at the end of 1936 were $97,201,969, including $27,548,869 cash, $11,639,038 of United States Government securities at cost, $22,839,350 of marketable securities at cost, $12,759,905 accounts and notes receivable, less reserve, and $22,414,806 inventories, at the lower of cost or market. At the close of 1935 current assets were $120,940,886, including $38,419,338 cash, $26,792,162 of United States Government securities at cost, $22,839,350 of marketable securities at cost, $11,154,666 of accounts and notes receivable, less reserve, and $21,735,370 inventories.

At the end of 1935 marketable securities consisted of 224,000 common shares of United States Steel Corporation and 270,000 capital shares of Air Reduction Company, Inc., with a market value on Dec. 31, 1936, of $38,532,000. At the close of business yesterday the market value was approximately $46,000,000.

Sundry investments, at cost or less, were $28,800,406, against $28,545,039 at the end of 1935. Plant was $229,064,326, against $228,303,892.

For 1936 current liabilities were $13,654,795, against $11,580,152 the year before. Capital stock and surplus was $156,280,358, after deducting stock held in the company's treasury, against $186,001,355 the year before. Treasury stock, consisting of 187,189 common shares, carried at cost, was $25,837,300 at the end of 1936, and at the end of 1935 consisted of 47,309 preferred shares at a cost of $5,640,485 and 187,189 common shares.

The volume of business in 1936 established a record, H. F. Atherton, president, said and the dollar value was exceeded only in 1929. Since 1929, prices to consumers of the company's heavy chemicals, alkalis and nitrogen products have been reduced an average of about 25 per cent, the report says.

Engineering Building Awards

NEW YORK — Engineering construction awards for the week totaled $41,088,000 made up of $21,441,000 private, $19,647,000 public, $2,550,000 federal and $17,097,000 state and municipal, according to the engineering news-record, compared with total of $32,125,000 made up of $16,763,000 private, $15,362,000 public, $5,971,000 federal and $9,391,000 state and municipal in previous week and total of $48,656,000 consisting of $23,423,000 private, $25,233,000 public, $3,916,000 federal and $21,317,000 state and municipal in like 1936 period.

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• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day	1,743,170
1936 vol. to date	148,572,246
1936 vol. to date	167,548,043

Rails and Steels Show Resistance To Lower Trend

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—Except for a few steels, rails and specialties stocks made little or no progress in today's market.

In addition to nervousness over the labor outlook, another break in United States Government securities tended to keep many traders in the safety zones.

Dealings were slow from the start. Transfers for the 2-hour proceedings were around 700,000 shares.

Bethlehem ran up more than 2 points at the best notwithstanding plans of the Lewis unions to start an organization drive in its plants. U. S. Steel, Crucible, and Republic, while far from buoyant, were a bit ahead most of the time.

Bonds were mixed, as were the major commodities.

Forward during the greater part of he session were Santa Fe, New York Central, Great Northern, Baltimore & Ohio, Illinois Central, International Paper, Remington Rand, Seaboard Oil, Texas Corporation, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, Kennecott, Woolworth, United States Rubber, and Boeing.

Backward were J. I. Case, Deere, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, Anaconda, St. Joseph Lead, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Southern Railway and Southern Pacific.

Another selling movement in U. S. Government bonds brought further sharp losses in Treasury and guaranteed issues today.

By the end of the first hour declines ranged from 4/32ds to 21/32ds of a point leaving values at the lowest levels for 1937.

Selling was again accompanied by reports institutional holders were lightening portfolios in preparation for a gradual rise in money rates.

A few low-yield corporate issues slid off with the federals, and most speculative ratings were inclined to sag in absence of support from the share list.

Declines ran from minor fractions to around a point in obligations of Columbia Gas & Electric, Goodyear, Great Northern, International Paper, McKesson & Robbins, Bethlehem Steel, Chesapeake Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Missouri Pacific, Pacific Gas and Pennsylvania.

The relatively few issues which managed to work a little higher against the downtrend included American & Foreign Power 5s, Alleghany Corp. 5s and Youngstown Sheet 3½s. The last named climbed about 2 points.

Most of the foreign loans had small markets with negligible price changes. Abitibi Power & Paper 5s rose 3 on fairly heavy trading.

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—Although prices opened higher in the curb market today, lowering influences developed later to send roughly half of the list downward.

General unevenness prevailed late in the short session, with swings ranging to several points in each direction. Manufacturing and metal shares were lower while utilities were mixed and merchandising stocks a little better.

Off 1 to 2 points or so were General Tire & Rubber, Aluminum Co. of America, Lake Shore Mines and Newmont Mining. Nehi Corp. lost nearly 3.

On the up side, with swings of 1 to 2 points were Atlantic & Pacific, Great Northern Paper, Agfa Ansco and Bell Telephone of Canada.

New 1937 Lows Are Established by U. S. Bonds on Exchange

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—A new decline in U. S. Government bonds sent six issues to the lowest levels for 1937 in the New York Stock Exchange today, with losses running to as much as $6.56 per $1000 face value bond.

The movement, a resumption of that which began last week, was said to have been touched off, this time by renewed selling by interior banks. Corporation bonds also were lower, some issues losing as much as $5 to $7.50 per $1000.

There was little sign of buying support for the Federal loans. The selling was attributed to a number of causes, including liquidation to meet higher reserve requirements effective May 1, and also to meet state tax dates.

In morning trading new 1937 lows were established for the Treasury 3¼ per cents of 1949-52, 3 per cents of 1951-55, 2¾ per cents of 1955-61, 2¾ per cents of 1951-54, 2¾ per cents of 1956-59, and 2½ per cents of 1949-53.

Selling volume was fairly heavy.

Market Opinions

Josephthal & Co., New York—From a technical angle the utilities appear to be in the best position of the major groups to respond to any good news.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston—Until a sustained turning point in the downward direction of prices is indicated, we would refrain from assuming other than a strictly trading attitude toward the market.

Soucy, Swartswelter & Co., New York—Technical strength is beginning to accumulate, but it may be ignored unless there is a sudden favorable development in the outside news, particularly in connection with the labor situation.

Paine, Webber & Co., New York—The outlook is for still lower prices, in our opinion. It is granted, however, that a favorable turn of events in the motor labor crisis might result in a rally of minor proportions, even before the present intermediate reaction has run its course.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	51¾	Abbott Lab (1.00a)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Mar19
80½	62¾	Acme Steel (4)	7	77	77	77	Mar19
23⅝	15	Adams Exp (.85e)	5	21	20⅞	20½	— ⅛
39⅝	34½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	35½	35½	35½	Mar18
36	31¾	Addressograph (1)	2	32	32	32	
4⅝	2	Advance Rume	1	3	3	3	Mar19
80½	73½	Air Reduc (1a)	7	74	73	74	+1
8¼	3⅞	Air-Way El Ap	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	
15⅝	14⅛	Alaska Jun (.60a)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅞	Allegheny	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
56½	47	Alleg pf xw	1	53½	53½	53½	Mar19
50¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	11	51½	51	51	Mar18
51	43⅝	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	50	50	50	Mar18
53½	41½	Alleg pr pf	1	48	48	48	Mar19
45⅝	36½	Alleg Steel (.60g)	7	43⅝	41½	41½	— ⅝
250½	228	Al Chem & Dy (6)	5	240	239	239	+1
39½	36½	Allied Mills (¾a)	2	38⅝	38½	38½	+ ¼
21¾	16½	Allied Strs (.20g)	6	19½	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
85	81	Allied St pf (5)	1	84½	84½	84½	+ ⅛
83½	68⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	19	65⅝	65⅜	65½	— ¼
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	36	36	36	Mar19
8¾	4⅞	Amal Leather	10	7⅝	7⅝	7½	— ⅛
52½	34½	Amal Lea pf (3)	1	48	48	48	— ¼
114⅞	101	Amerada (3)	5	107	106	107	+ ½
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	1	93	93	93	— ½
41⅝	30½	Am Bk Note (¾g)	3	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
80⅝	66	Am Br Sh (3)	3	66	66	66	Mar19
121	105¾	Am Can (4a)	9	107	106½	106½	— ¾
174	153¾	Am Can pf (7)	11	54	154	154	Mar17
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	2	64½	64	64	
104½	93¼	Am Car & F pf	2	94½	94½	94½	Mar19
90¾	72	Am Chain & C (1g)	1	83½	83½	83½	
134⅞	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	2	128	128	128	Mar18
135½	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102	101	101	Mar17
23⅜	13⅜	Am Colortype	2	20	18¾	19¾	— ¼
29⅛	26⅝	Am Comi Alc (1½e)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
28⅛	23½	Am Crys Sug (2g)	10	29½	29⅜	29⅜	
13½	8½	Am Encaus Til	28	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
17	13	Am Europ	1	15	15	15	Mar15
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	9	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
58⅞	49	Am & F P $6 pf	1	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
68⅜	56	Am & F P $7 pf	2	60	59½	60	+1
38½	30¼	Am & F P 2d pf	10	32½	32	32	Mar19
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	11	10½	9⅞	10	
55⅝	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	2	51	50½	50½	— ¼
52⅜	46½	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Mar19
4¾	2½	Am Ice	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
27⅝	17¼	Am Ice pf (½g)	6	26½	25	25	Mar18
17¾	13⅝	Am Internat (.40e)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
58⅞	43	Am Loco	4	52	52	52	— ½
125	124	Am Loco pf	2	115	115	115	+ ½
39⅝	23¾	Am M & Fdr (¼g)	7	26¾	26	26¾	+ ⅜
13⅝	11⅜	Am M&Met (.30g)	1	12	12	12	+ ⅜
68⅜	50¼	Am Metal	7	61½	61	61½	—1¼
129½	124	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	124	124	124	—1¾
16½	11⅞	Am Pow & Lt	13	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
87⅛	66¾	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	3	68¾	68¾	68¾	Mar19
72½	55⅞	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	1	58½	58½	58½	
29¼	24¾	Am Ra & St S (.60)	23	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅜
45¼	33⅜	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	37	39½	38¾	39½	+ ¾
36	31	Am Safe Raz (2)	12	31½	31	31	Mar19
29	23⅛	Am Seating (2½e)	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
105¾	88¼	Am Smelt&R (1½g)	25	97½	96½	97	—1
154	143	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	143	143	143	—1
107	105	Am Smelt 2d pf (6)	6	106½	106½	106½	
7½	3½	Am Smelt rts	116	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
67½	60	Am Snuff (3a)	2	61	61	61	+ ⅛
73¼	59½	Am St Fdrs (½g)	2	61	61	61	—1
26½	22	Am Stores (2)	4	22½	22	22	
56⅞	48	Am Sugar Ref (2)	5	48⅝	48½	48½	
143¾	136¼	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	136¾	136¼	136¼	Mar16
25⅞	22¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	22½	22¼	22¼	Mar18
187	171⅝	Am Tel & Tel (9)	8	171½	171¼	171¼	— ¼
99	78½	Am Tobacco (5)	10	79½	79½	79½	— ½
84¾	80¾	Am Tob B (5)	12	81½	81½	81½	— ⅛
130	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	129	129	129	+ ½
20¾	16½	Am Type Fdrs	18	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
29½	23⅝	Am W Wks (.20g)	28	24¼	23¾	23¾	
107	101	Am W W 1pf (6)	2	101	101	101	Mar18
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	8	12½	12	12	— ⅛
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	4	72¾	72¾	72⅞	— ⅛
1¾	1⅛	Am Wtg P	18	1¾	1	1	— ⅜
9¾	6	Am Wtg P pf	6	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
20	6¾	Am Zinc L & S	11	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Mar 5
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	10	66⅛	64	66⅛	Mar19
69½	52⅞	Anaconda (¼g)	88	63⅞	62½	63½	— ⅛
97	84	Anacon W & C (½g)	1	90	90	90	—5⅛
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	12	22½	21½	22	+ ⅛
37½	30½	Andes Copper	1	32	32	32	Mar18
10¾	5½	A P W Paper	2	8	8	8	— ⅜
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	1	44	44	44	Mar19
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	34	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	2	97½	97	97	—1
120	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101	101	101	Mar10
70½	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	9	68¼	68	68	— ⅜
16¼	14	Arnold Cons (⅝g)	3	15¾	15½	15½	Mar18
17⅜	14	Artloom	2	14	14	14	— ¼
24¾	19½	Assd Dry Gds	4	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
101	98	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Mar15
125	114	Assd DG 2pf (1¾k)	1	125	125	125	Mar12
57½	50¾	Assd Invest (2)	*3	51½	51	51	Mar19
106	102	Assd Inv pf (5)	*1	102	102	102	Mar19
87⅜	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	18	84	83⅛	83¾	+ ⅜
104	100½	Atchison pf (5)	8	101½	101	101	Mar19
55½	44½	Atl Cst Line (1e)	15	51¾	51	51	— ⅜
29	25	Atl G & W I (1)	1	27½	26⅝	26⅝	Mar17
44	37	Atl G&WI 1pf (3e)	2	40	39⅞	39⅞	Mar17
37	30¼	Atl Refin (1)	25	33⅜	32⅞	33⅜	— ⅛
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (6)	1	112½	112½	112½	
18½	16⅜	Atlas Corp (.80)	46	18⅛	18	18⅛	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	51½	51½	51½	— ⅛
90	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	9	87½	86	86	Mar18
18¼	14¼	Atlas Tack (¼g)	2	17	17	17	Mar19
36¾	28½	Auburn Auto	8	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
9½	7½	Aust Nich	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	10	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
		—B—					
11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	25	9	9	9	— ⅛
9¼	7½	Baldwin Loc asd	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	2	115	115	115	Mar19
120	88½	Baldwin L pf asd	1	117½	117½	117½	Mar16
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	75	38⅛	37⅜	37¾	+ ⅛
47¾	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	9	44	43½	43	— ¼
45	41	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	43	43	43	+ ¼
43⅜	35	Barber Co (⅝e)	4	40	39¼	39⅜	— ⅜
32	25⅝	Barker Bros	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
33½	26½	Barnsdall (1)	8	31¼	31	31	— ⅛
20¼	17¼	Bayuk Cig (.18¾g)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
28⅜	25	Beatrice Cr (1g)	1	25½	25½	25½	Mar19
105⅜	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	Mar19
111	10o	Beech-Nut P (4a)	*1	110	110	110	Mar16
15⅜	13	Belding-Hem (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	2	86¼	86⅛	86⅛	Mar18
30½	25	Bendix Aviat (¼g)	8	25¾	25½	25½	— ¼
23¾	20⅝	Benef Ind L (.45g)	5	21¼	21	21	Mar19
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	3	58¼	57½	57½	Mar18
105½	73	Beth Sti (1½e)	71	95¾	93½	95	1⅜
20	18½	Beth Sti 5 pf (1)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
129½	123½	Bigelow-San (½g)	3	125	124	124	Mar19
69¾	58½	Black & Decker (½g)	1	58½	58½	58½	Mar19
36	31⅜	Black & Deck (½g)	1	32	32	32	Mar19
29⅞	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	9	28¼	27¾	27⅞	— ⅜
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	8	46	45½	45½	— ⅜
48⅛	41	Bohn Alum (3)	3	44	43¾	44	— ¼
28	26¼	Borden (1.60)	11	27¼	27⅛	27¼	
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	4	80½	80	80½	+1
13½	8¼	Boston & Me	14	14	13½	14	+1
4½	3½	Botany C M A	4	3½	3½	3½	Mar19
23¼	16¾	Bridgept Br (.60)	20	19⅞	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
59⅞	48⅜	Briggs Mfg (2a)	13	48⅜	47⅞	48¼	— ⅜
53½	44	Briggs & Str (3)	*1	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
47	42½	Bristol-My (2.40)	2	42¼	42	42	—1
8	6⅜	Bklyn & Qu T	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
38½	32	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	*1	32¼	32½	32¼	Mar16
53	40	Bklyn-Man T (1g)	5	43¼	43	43	
102¼	98	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Mar17
52⅜	41	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
30	17⅛	Brown Shoe (3)	1	22½	22¼	22¼	Mar18
24½	20¼	Brunswick-Bal	2	21⅜	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
25½	20	Bucyrus-Erie	9	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
14⅜	12¼	Budd Mfg	27	12⅛	12	12⅛	
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	1	84	84	84	—4
13	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼g)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
65¼	51	Bulova (4a)	5	56¼	56	56½	— ⅞
53⅜	31⅜	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	7	32¼	32	32	Mar19
11⅜	7½	Bush Term	1	9	9	9	
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	32	32	32	Mar16
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	7	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
36¼	29¼	Butler Br pf (1½)	7	33¾	33¾	33¾	
9¼	5⅝	Butte C & Z (.05e)	7	6¾	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
333¼	277¾	Byers Co	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (¼g)	3	33	32	32	—1
		—C—					
48¼	40	Calif Pack (⅞a)	1	41	41	41	
50½	50¼	Calif Pack pf	3	50½	50½	50½	Mar19
6½	2½	Callahan Z-Ld	41	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	15¼	Calumet & H (¼g)	18	17	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
37⅜	32¼	Campbell Wy (1)	4	32¾	31⅞	31⅞	—1⅛
38¼	27½	Can D G Ale	65	37⅜	36⅝	36⅝	— ¼
17½	14½	Canadian Pac	41	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
61½	53½	Cannon Mills (½g)	*3	52½	52½	52½	Mar19
18½	15	Cap Adm A (1e)	3	17	17	17	
8⅞	7	Carriers & G (.35e)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
176½	138	Case (J I) (4e)	3	154	153	153	—1
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	3	91	91	91	—2¼
36⅜	26⅝	Celanese (⅝g)	12	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅛
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	109½	109½	109½	Mar16
48¼	36½	Celotex	2	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+ ¼
39¼	33¼	Cent Aguir (1¾a)	2	34	33½	34	Mar19
12⅝	8⅜	Cent Fdy	4	11	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
41⅝	37	Cent RR NJ	2	38¼	37	37	—1¼
24⅜	17	Cent Violeta Sug	1	18	18	18	
14½	10¼	Century Rib (.10g)	2	14½	14	14	Mar16
68⅜	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	8	78	75¼	78	— ¼
24⅛	16¼	Certain-teed	12	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
53⅜	35½	Champ P&F (¾g)	18	57	54	57	+4
48	41	Checker Cab	2	41½	41	41¼	Mar19
68⅞	61	Ches & Oh (2.80)	15	61⅝	61⅜	61½	+ ⅛
100	68¾	Ches & O pf (4)	3	99	98¾	99	Mar19
90½	84	Ches Corp (3)	1	84½	84½	84½	Mar19
4¾	2¾	Chi & E Ill	3	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	12¾	12½	12½	
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	20	17¾	16⅞	17¾	Mar19
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
18¼	13⅜	Chi Gt W pf	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
32	28¾	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	2	29	28¾	28¾	Mar19
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	12	3	2¾	3	
7¼	4¾	Chi M StP&P pf	12	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
33	23	Chi Pneu T	11	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
70½	61½	Chi Pneu T pf	3	65¾	65½	65½	Mar17
3¾	2¼	Chi Rk Is & P	1	4½	3½	3½	
8¾	3¾	C R I & P 6% pf	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
10½	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	7	9½	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
27⅜	22⅞	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	Mar18
22⅛	18½	Chick Cot Oil	8	20	19½	19¾	Mar18

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15⅞	12½	Childs Co	3	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
138½	119¾	Chrysler (1½g)	41	127	123½	127	+3½
21⅝	16⅞	Citr Ice & F (3)	9	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	9	Citr Strs	18	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
58⅝	33⅛	Clark Equ (1.60)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	
41⅜	35	Clev Cr Br (½g)	2	40	39½	39½	
99⅝	78	Cluett Pea (⅝g)	2	92	92	92	
163½	123½	Coca-Cola (3)	3	159½	159¼	159¼	— ¾
87⅝	67	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	Mar 3
25⅝	19⅛	Colgate-Palm (½)	35	23	24⅛	25	+ ⅛
104½	103¾	Colgate-Pm pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Mar19
63⅜	58¼	Coll & Alk (2a)	3	87⅛	84½	87⅛	Mar19
50¼	44⅛	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	*5	46	44⅞	46	Mar18
20⅝	16½	Colum G&E (.60e)	15	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅜
108	97¾	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	Mar19
39½	32⅞	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	2	34	34	34	
46¼	42	Colum Pic pf (3½)	2	42	42	42	
124⅝	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	2	120	120	120	
69	58	Comi Credit (4)	4	59½	59	59	—1
114	100	Comi Cred pf (4½)	2	101	101	101	Mar19
80¼	68	Comi Inv Tr (4)	2	68	68	68	— ⅛
120	105	Comi IT ev pf (4½)	1	105	105	105	Mar19
21¼	18⅛	Comi Solv (.60a)	9	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
4⅛	3	Comwlth & Sou	59	3½	3	3	
78⅝	59	Com & Sou pf (3)	2	68	61	61	+ ⅝
19⅛	13⅜	Conde Nast	3	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅛
45⅛	36⅝	Congoln-N (2)	8	42¾	42¾	43⅝	— ⅛
19¼	17⅛	Congress Cig (2e)	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Mar19
18⅞	13⅞	Consol Cigar	2	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	8⅛	Con Coal	40	12¼	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
49⅞	40	Con Edis (½g)	26	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
108	105¼	Con Edis pf (5)	6	108⅛	108⅜	105⅝	— ⅜
5⅜	4⅛	Con Film	6	4⅜	4½	4⅛	Mar19
18¾	15¾	Con Film pf	1	16⅜	16½	16⅛	— ⅛
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	19	12	11⅝	11⅝	Mar19
17¾	15⅝	Con Oil (.80)	41	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
108⅞	103½	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	105½	105¼	105½	Mar16
10⅝	7⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	1	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	Mar19
1⅜	⅞	Con Text	18	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
32½	20⅝	Containr Cp (1.30)	37	30⅞	30	30¼	+ ¼
37	27⅝	Cont Bak A	5	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Cont Bak B	12	4⅜	4	4	— ⅛
109⅝	102½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	105	105	105	Mar19
60½	50¾	Con Can (3)	4	60¼	60½	60¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	20½	Cont Diam F (½g)	10	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
42⅜	39½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	40⅝	40¼	40¼	
3⅞	2¾	Cont Mot	8	3½	3	3⅛	
45½	40¼	Cont Oil Del (⅛g)	13	41¾	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
35⅜	26⅜	Cont Stl (½g)	3	31	31	31	— ½
71¼	65⅞	Corn Prod (3)	6	68½	67¾	68½	+ ⅜
171½	160	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	160	160	160	Mar19
10¼	6	Coty	57	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
56½	46	Crane Co	10	56	52	54	+ ¼
121	119	Crane Co pf (7)	1	120½	120½	120½	Mar 4
37	34	Cream of Wh (1g)	2	34½	34	34	— ⅛
28¾	21⅝	Crosley Rad (1¼e)	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
100⅞	74¼	Crown Cork (2)	1	81½	81½	81½	— ½
56½	51¼	Cro Ck pf ww (2¼)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	Mar18
47¼	43½	Cr Ck pf xw (2¼)	1	44½	44½	44½	Mar19
24⅜	17	Crown Zeller	83	21¼	20¾	21¼	+1½
81¾	51	Crucible Stl	8	76	76	76	
135	120½	Cruc Stl pf (1¾k)	1	131	131	131	Mar18
2½	2¼	Cuba Co	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Mar18
14⅞	10	Cuban-

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal Bonds Again Slump—Others Uneven—Curb List Lower

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Urges Abolishing Specialist System Of Stock Trading

NEW YORK (AP)—A proposal that the specialist system of trading on stock exchanges be abolished as unfair and costly to investors was made by Stanley S. Wohl, director of the North Carolina State Securities Division, at a meeting of the eastern group of the National Association of Securities Commissioners.

He suggested also the suppression of floor trading and substitution of a rule that all orders for the purchase or sale of securities originate off the floor of the exchanges.

Expense on Public

Operations of specialists, Mr. Wohl asserted, cost the investing public $100 000,000 a year because of their double capacity as traders on their own account and as agents for others.

"The fact could be established without dispute," he said, "that the personal transactions of the specialist for his own account are first protected by a heavy volume of public orders on his book.

"These limit his losses, accelerate his profits, tend to place his own interest first, indicate market weakness or strength in his particular stocks, and protect him at the public expense."

The North Carolina official also demanded that exchange members be given no advantage in trading not extended to non-members except the right to execute orders and charge commissions for so doing.

Salesmen Investigated

In a discussion of the question of regulating and registering securities salesmen, Robert F. Brown, securities commissioner of West Virginia, brought out that the securities and exchange commission has a "rogues gallery" of 30,000 names of salesmen who have been investigated by the commission, and that information concerning them is available to state commissions.

Other speakers were Attorney General John J. Bennett of New York, who asserted that sellers of fraudulent securities should be "classed as crooks and treated as crooks," and Chester R. Montgomery, Indiana securities commissioner, who reported on developments in the movement for uniform state securities regulation acts.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1	%	¾-%
Curb Exch	1¼	1½	1¼
Com paper			
Prime	¾	¾	¾
Time money			
90-60 days	1¼	1¼	1
6-5 months	1¼	1¼	1
Bar silver	45⅛c	45¼c	44⅝c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1 %
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	⅝@⅞	⅝@⅞	⅝@⅞
60 days	⅝@⅞	⅝@⅞	⅝@⅞
90 days	⅝@⅞	⅝@⅞	⅝@⅞
4 months	⅝@⅞	⅝@⅞	⅝@⅞
5-6 months	⅝@⅞	⅝@⅞	⅝@⅞

London Quotations

3 mos bills	⅞@⅞	⅞@⅞	
Short bills	⅞	⅞	⅞@⅞
Bar silver	20 3-4d	20 3-4d	19 11d
Bar gold	142s 4½d	142s 4½d	140s 11d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2½	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	2	Paris	4
St. Louis	3	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	4.30
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	3½	Warsaw	5
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows.

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.88⅞	$4.88⅝	$4.8397
Cables	4.88⅛	4.88⅛	4.8397
France—franc	.0459	.0459	§
Belgium—belga	.1684½	.1685	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2277½	.2278	§
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0528
Germany—mark	.4023	.4023	.4033
Holland—guilders	.5472	.5470	§
Sweden—krona	.2519	.2521	.4537
Norway—krone	.2455	.2455	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2181	.2183	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3367
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	§
Finland—finm'k	.0217	.0216	.0436
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1896	.1896	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0445½	.0445½	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3256	.3257	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0615	.0615	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2650	.2650	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5550‡	.5550‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2851	.2852	.8440
India—rupee	.3692	.3692	.6180
Java—florin	.5502	.5502	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3042	.3030	*
Shanghai—dol	.2925	.2907½	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.5750	.5780	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5025	.5025	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0009	1.0012½	1.8931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Partially changed; new value not yet determined.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on March 18: Receipts, $109,853,780; expenditures, $148,488,723; balance, $1,867,241,278; customs receipts for the month, $31,954,076. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,600,196,777; expenditures, $3,391,527,538, including $2,046,454,667 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,891,360,761; gross debt, $34,527,848,730, a decrease of $100,176,-292 under the previous day; gold assets, $11,513,365,978, including $254,049,847 of inactive gold.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, 5 lower to 5 higher.

	High	Low	Last
Oct	116.5	116.3	116.0b
Dec	116.5	116.5	116.0b

b—Bid.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
June	17.30	17.43	17.25	17.41	—.07
Sept.	17.78	17.78	17.63	17.73	—.13

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
20	3¼s '43-'45	106	106.30	106.30
16	4s '44-'54	111.2	111	111
20	3¼s '46-'56	109.16	109.16	109.16
11	3¼s '46-'49 June	106.26	106.20	106.26
1	3¼s '43-'47	106.12	106.12	106.12
176	3¼s '46-'49 March	106.13	106.10	106.12
1	3¼s '44-'46	106	105.30	105.30
100	3¼s '46-'49	106.26	106.24	106.25
25	3¼s '46-'52	106.2	106	106
142	3¼s '46-'49	104.9	104.1	104.1
113	3¼s '51-'55	103.18	103.16	103.16
223	3¼s '46-'49	102.8	101.24	102.24
62	3¼s '46-'47	102.16	102.12	102.12
217	3¼s '46-'51	101.8	100.30	100.30
95	3¼s '51-'54	100.24	100.8	100.8
139	3¼s '56-'59	100.14	100.8	100.8

Federal Farm Mortgage

28	3s '47	102.26	102.24	102.24
15	3s '49	102.30	102.30	102.30

Home Owners' Loan

6	3s 'A'52	102.6	102	102
60	3¼s '45-'54	100.4	100	100
130	2¾s '49	100.11	100.5	100.5

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
4	Adams Exp 4s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Adams Exp 4s '47	104½	104½	104½
5	Alb P Wrap 6s '48	70½	70½	70½
5	Alleghany 5s '44	97¾	97¾	97¾
3	Alleghany 5s '49	91¾	91¼	91¼
7	Alleghany 5s '50 sts	65	65	65
2	Allied Strs 4½s '50	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1	Am & For P 5s 2030	80¼	80¼	80¼
1	AmICChem 5½s '49	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
5	Am Int 5½s '49	105¼	105¼	105¼
72	Am T & T 3¼s '66	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
24	Am T & T coll 5s '65A	106¾	106¾	106¾
25	Am T & T 3¼s '61	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
3	Am Wri Pap 6s '47	83	83	83
1	Am Wri P 6s '47 ct	82½	82½	82½
10	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	Armn Del 4½s '55	95¾	95¾	95¾
4	Armn 4½s '39	103 5-32	103 5-32	103 5-32
3	Armstrong C 4s '50	105½	105½	105½
10	AT&SF 4s '95	108¼	108¼	108¼
5	A C Line 4½s '64	94	94	94
2	A C Line 5s '45	104½	104½	104½
2	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	55¾	54½	55½
4	BaldLoco 5s 40 Asd	106¾	106½	106½
2	B&O rfg 6s '95	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	B&O 1st 5s '48	110½	110½	110½
9	B&O rfg 5s '95	92¼	92¼	92¼
5	B&O 5s pd F	90½	90½	90½
8	B&O 5s 2000 D	90¼	90¼	90¼
7	B&O cvt 4½s '60	80	79¾	79¾
4	B&O 4s '48	106	105¾	105¾
7	B&O 5s S W '50	104½	103¾	104
1	Bell TPA 5s '48 B	118½	118¼	118¼
7	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103⅝	103½	103½
9	Beth Stl 3¾s '65	95	94¾	95
1	Boston&Me 5s '67	86½	86½	86½
10	Boston&Me 5s '55	88	87½	88
3	BotComMills 6½s '34	34½	34½	34½
3	Bkly Edis 3½s '68	100	100	100
12	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	99½	99	99½
5	Bkly UnElist 5s '50	109½	109½	109½
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	109¼	109¼	109¼
3	Brown Shoe 3½s '50	105½	105	105
10	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	109½	109½	109½
2	Bur C R & No 5s '34 ct	28¾	28¾	28¾
8	Bush Term 5s '55	72½	72	72
4	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	114¾	114⅝	114⅝
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	113	113	113
1	Can Pac 5s '44	118½	118½	118½
12	Can Pac 4½s'60	102½	102½	102½
13	Can Pac 4s perp	90¼	90	90
2	Cen of Ga 5s'59 C	22	22	22
1	Cen Ill E & G 5s'51	103	103	103
7	Can Pac 5s'60	100	97⅞	100
7	Cen Ohio 1st 4s'49	107½	107½	107½
3	CRR&H of Ga 5s'37	93	92½	93
1	Cen R R N J 5s'87	72½	72½	72½
56	Chesap Corp 5s'47	139¼	139	139
27	C & O 3¼s'96 D	98	98⅜	98
2	C&O gen 4½s'92	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
1	C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	C&O 1st 4s'89 B&A	114	114	114
4	Chi & Alton 3s'49	56	55½	55½
5	CB&Q 4s'49	109½	109½	109½
1	CB&Q 3½s'46 Ill	108	108	108
3	Chi & E Ill 5s'51	42	42	42
4	Chi & E Ill 5s'51 ct	41¼	41⅛	41¼
10	Chic Gt West 4s'59	48¼	48	48
1	Chi I & L 6s'66	22½	22½	22½
7	CM&SP gen 4s'39	62¼	62	62
58	CM&SP gen 5s'75	33¾	33½	32½
34	CM&StP&P adj 5s 2000	13	11¾	11¾
6	Chi & NW cv 4½s'49	23	22	22½
3	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	33½	33¼	33⅛
1	Chi & NW4½s 2037C	33¾	33⅛	33⅛
1	Chi & NW 4s'87	47	47	47
16	Chi & NW 3½s 87	42¼	42¼	42⅛
24	Chi&Erie 1st 5s'82	13¾	13	13
22	C R I & P 4s'88	40	39¾	39¾
2	C R I & P rfg 4s 34	23½	23½	23½
3	CRI & P rfg 4s34 ctf	21	21	21
1	Chi Stk Yds 4s'61	105¼	105¼	105¼
13	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	104	103⅞	103⅞
1	Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	104	104	104
2	Ch & W Ind 4s 52	101½	101½	101½
6	ClnUnTerm3½s71 gtd	101	101	101
1	CCC & StL 5s'63B	102½	102½	102½
3	CCC&StL 4½s 77	94½	94	94
5	CCC & StL 6s 41C	104	104	104
4	Clev Cl Iron 4½s 59	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	ClevUnTerm 4½s 72	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s 65	106½	106½	106½
5	Clev Un Term 5s '73	105½	105½	105½
14	ClevUnTerm4½s77C	101¾	101½	101½
2	Col & So 4½s 'A' 80	71	71	71
2	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	102¾	102½	102½
19	Comwlth 3½s '51	95	95	95
10	Comwl Inv Tr 3½s'51	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Con Coal Del 5s'60	70	70	70
3	Con Edis 3¼s'46	104¾	104	104¾
6	Con Edis 3½s'56	103½	103	103½
6	Con Gas 4½s'51	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	Con Oil 3½s '51	104	104	104
2	Consum Pow 4½s'70	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Consum Pow 3¾s'65	106½	106½	106½
6	Consum Pow 3¼s'65	102	101½	101½
4	Container Cor 6s'48	102½	102½	102½
3	Container 5s '43	101¾	101¾	101¾
14	Crane Co 3½s '51	98	98	98
10	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	91¼	91¼	91
3	D & R G 4s '36	34½	34½	34¾
7	D & R G West 5s '55	20	20	20
3	D & R G Western 5s	29	29	29
8	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	103¾	103½	103¾
1	E TenV&G cn 5s '56	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
23	Erie rf 5s '67	84¾	84	84
2	Erie rf 5s '75	84½	84	84
19	Erie & Conn 4½s'59	81¼	81¼	81¼
1	Fond J&G 4s '82 fd	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	Gen Cable 5½s '47	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
6	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	101½	101½	101½
4	Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Goodrich 4¾s '56	98¾	98¾	98¾
17	Goodrich 6s '45	106	106	106
2	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	115¾	115¾	115¾
1	Gt Nor 4½s 'I' E	103½	103½	103½
6	Gt Nor 4s '46 C	121	121	121
3	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	109½	109½	109½
1	Gulf M&N 5½s '50	106	106	106
2	Gulf M&N 5s '50	101	101	101
1	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	46	46	46
14	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	78¾	78¾	78¾
10	Hud Man Inc 5s '57	34¾	34½	34½
1	Ill Bell T 3½s '70 B	102½	102½	102½
1	Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	100¾	100¾	100¾
5	Ill Cen 4½s '66	75¾	75¾	75¾
11	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	89½	89½	89½
1	Ill Cen col tr 4s '53	85½	85½	85½
2	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	87½	87½	87½
8	Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	105	105	105
10	Inland Stl 3¾s'61	102	101⅞	101⅞
4	Interb R T 5s '32	84½	84½	84½
37	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	93¾	93	93
1	Interlake Iron 5s '51	102½	102½	102½
1	Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	15¾	15¾	15⅞
12	Int Hydro El 6s '44	79½	79½	79¼
2	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	82¾	82½	82½
19	Int Paper 6s '55	99	98½	99
11	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	84	84	84
8	Int T&T 4½s '52	68½	68	68
10	Int T&T deb 5s '55	73¼	73	73
8	Iron Fireman 4s '59	96	95	95
10	KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	61¾	61	61¾
5	KCSouth 5s '50	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	KCSouth 3s '50	87½	87½	87½
4	KCTerm 4s '60	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Keith BF 6s '46	98	98	98
1	Kresge Found 4s '45	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Lac Gas 6s '42 A	58	58	58
4	Lac Gas 5½s '53	60½	60½	60½
1	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	60¼	60¼	60¼
8	Leh Val Coal 6s '38	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	Ligget & M 5s '51	122¼	122¼	122¼
1	Loews 3½s '46	98	98	98
4	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	100¼	100¼	100¼
9	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	95¼	94¾	95
50	Lou&N 5s 2003 B	107¼	107¼	107¼
50	Lou & N 4½s 2003	104½	104	104½
4	Louis & N 4s '40	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	Marion St Shov 6s '47	98	98	98
9	McWes&Rob 5½s '50	103	103	103
11	Mem Corp 4½s '51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4	MilElRy&L 5s '61B	103	102½	102½
8	M&StL con 5s '34 ct	19¼	19	19
5	MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	23¼	23¼	23¼
3	MSP&SSMgtd5s'38	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
6	MSP&SSM con 4s '38	30⅛	30	30⅛
75	M-K-Tex 4sdj 5s '67	75	75	75
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	88	88	88
36	Mo Pac 3½s'49	18¼	17¾	18
1	Mo Pac 5s '65A	42½	42½	42½
100	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	42½	42	42
10	Mo Pac 5s'78 C	42½	42½	42½
10	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	22	21½	22
1	Mo Pac 5s '80H	43	43	43
3	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	42¼	42	42¼
1	Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	92	92	92
5	Mont Pow 3¾s'66	94½	94½	94½
2	Mor & Essex 3½ '55	98½	98½	98½
13	Mor&Essex3½s2000	87¾	87½	87½
11	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51	104	103¾	104
11	Natl Steel 4s '65	103¼	103	103
3	NEngT&T 4½s'61B	117½	117½	117½
1	NEngT&T 5s '52A	105½	105½	105½
6	N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	98¾	98¾	98¾
4	N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	98¾	98¾	98¾
5	N Orl Term 4s '53	94½	94½	94½
3	No Tex & M 4½s'56	54¼	54¼	54¼
3	No Tex&N Or 5s'43	55	55	55
1	N Tex & M 5s B '54ot	51¼	51½	51¼
150	NYC cvt 6s '44	129¼	128½	128½
4	NYC rf 5s 2013	98½	98½	98½
1	NYC2¼s 2013 A	92½	92	92½
11	NYC con 4s '98	98¼	97¾	97¾
3	NYC 3½s '46	102	102	102
2	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	92	92	92
1	NYC&HR 3½s '97	96¼	96¼	96¼
2	NYChi&StL 6s '74	100	100	100
10	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	92½	92	92
3	NYCh&StL 4s '37	101¼	101¼	101¼
3	NY Lack&W 4½s '73	100	99½	100
8	NYNH&H 3½s '97	48	47½	47½
1	NYNH&H 4s '57	32	32	32
2	NYNH&H 3½s '56	41½	41½	41½
1	NYO&W rfg 4s '92	31	31	31
2	NY Ry 6s '65 A	107	107	107
10	NY W&Bost 4½s'46	19	19	19
6	Niag Falls P 3½s '66	102½	102½	102½
1	Niagara Sh 5½s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
6	Norfolk&Sou 5s '41	77	77	77
13	Nor Am Ed 5½s '61	103	103¼	103
24	Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	103	103	103
13	Nor Pac 6s 2047	110⅝	110⅜	110¾
4	Nor Pac 6s 2047 C	103	103	103
4	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	99½	99½	99½
10	Nor Pac 4s '97	103	103	102¾
6	Ohio Ed 4s '65	103⅜	103⅜	102⅝
6	Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	105	105	105
1	Pac Gas & El 5½s '66	97⅞	97⅞	97¾
1	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Pac T&T 3½s '66 B	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
7	Pan-Am 6s '40 ct	49¼	49¼	49¼
5	Para Bway 2s '55 ct	74¾	74¾	74¾
4	Penn Ol 6s d 4½s '60	105½	105½	105½
3	Pen O&Det 4½s '77	103¾	103¾	103¾
15	Pen P&L 4½s '81	106¼	105¾	105¾
2	Pen Co 4s '52 E	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Pen Co 4s '63	100	100	100
2	Pen RR gen 5s '68	114¼	114¼	114
20	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	107⅝	107¾	107⅝
15	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	104½	104½	104⅝
4	Pen RR 4½s '84 E	104⅜	104½	104⅜
10	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	101	101	101
2	Pen RR 4s '48 sta	113½	113½	113½
19	Pen RR 3¾s '70	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
102	Pen RR 3½s 52 wi	109¾	109	109¼
5	Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	119¾	119¾	119¾
20	Phila Co 5s '47	74½	74½	74½
18	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	16⅝	16¼	16⅜
7	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	38½	38	38½
1	Philip Ry 4s '37	25	25	25
3	PCC&StL 4½s '77	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
9	Portl Gas 4½s '60	86½	86½	86½
2	Postal T&C 3¾s '66	38	35	35
1	Potomac EP 3½s '66	102½	102⅜	102½
11	Pure Oil 4½s '50 ww	119	119	119
8	Purity Bak 5s '48	100½	100½	100½
4	Rem Rand 4½s '56	107	107	107
26	Repub Stl 4½s '61	97½	97¾	97¼
48	Repub Stl 4½s '50	193½	190⅜	190⅜
4	Repub Stl 4½s '56	97½	97½	97½
1	Richfld Oil 6s '44A ct	87	87	87
1	Roch G&E 5s '62A	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Rutland 1st 4½s'41	30	30	30
7	Sague P&L 4½s'66	100⅝	100¼	100¼
15	StJos RLH&P 5s '37	100	100	100
2	StLIM&S4s R&G '33	83¼	83¼	83¼
3	StLIM&S4s R&G '33ct	82	82	82
26	StLSM 4½s '78	30½	30½	30½
14	StLSF 4½s '78 ctf sta	26¾	26¾	26¾
13	StLSF 4s '50A	34	33⅞	33⅞
1	StLSF 4s '50B	30½	30½	30½
1	StL SW rfg 5s '90	49¼	49¼	49¼
5	St L SW 1st 4s '89	92¼	92¼	92¼
1	St P M & M 3s '53	102 22-32	102 22-32	102 22-32
3	StPM&M 4s Mont '27	101¼	101¼	101¼
9	StPaul UnDep 5s '72	115	115	115
6	SA&A Pass 4s '43	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
7	San Diego G&E 4s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
11	Sea A L con 4s '45	20⅝	20½	20⅝
1	Sea AL rfg 4s'59	17½	17½	17½
16	Sou Ry 4s M&O '38	12¾	12½	12½
5	S W Gas & El 4s '60	99½	99½	99½
40	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	97¼	97	97
3	Studebaker 6s cvt '45	142	140¾	140¾
19	Swift & Co 3¼s'50	104½	104½	104½
2	Tenn El Pow 6s '47A	98½	98⅛	98⅛
2	T RR A St L 4s'53	106	106	106
24	Tex Corp 3½s'51	101½	100¾	101½
6	Third Ave adj 5s '60	38⅜	37½	38¼
1	Third Ave 4s '60	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
102	Tol & OhCen3¼s '60	102	102	102
6	Un Oil Cal 3½s '52	113¼	113	113½
3	Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	112¼	112½	112¾
1	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111	111	111
1	Un Pac 3½s '70	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
21	Un Pac 3½s '71	95½	95¼	95¼
1	Unit Bis Am 6s '50	106	106	106
1	Unit Drug 5s '53	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
36	U S Rubber 5s '47	106⅛	106	106
18	Utah P&L 5s '44	103	102¼	102¼
1	Util P&L 5½s '47	61¾	61¾	61¾
10	Util P&L 5s '59	61¼	61¼	61¼
3	Vanadium 5s '41	107½	107½	107½
7	VertientSug 7s '42 ct	30½	30½	30½
7	Va El & Pow 4s '55A	105¼	105¼	105¼
23	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	102¾	102½	102½
3	Va&SW con 5s '58	99½	99½	99½
14	Wabash 1st 5s '39	101	101	101
1	Wabash 5s '60 D	42	42	42
5	Wabash 5s '76 B	42	42	42
2	Walwrth 6s '55	96½	96½	96½
10	Walwrth 4s '55	82	81½	81½
10	Warner Bros 6s '39	95	95	95
2	Warner Quin 6s '39	51	50¾	51
15	West Md 4s '52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
22	West Md 4s '52	100½	100¼	100¼
1	WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	109¼	109¼	109¼
2	West Pac 1st 5s '46	39	38¾	39
5	Western Un 5s '51	105½	105½	105½
1	Western U 4½s'50	105½	105¼	105¼
1	Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4

Antiques Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative Arts

Collectors' Clubs Meetings

By Mabel M. Swan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With 1000 members as their goal, the National Early American Glass Club is fast pressing to its mark, and with the increasing numbers comes added enthusiasm. At the last meeting, two reels of glass blowing, produced by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, gave in very realistic form the various operations in the blowing, cutting, polishing and etching of various pieces of glass as well as showing some very beautiful specimens of ancient and medieval glass from the museum's collections. Early specimens of Roman glass of the fourth and fifth centuries were most remarkable not only in their decoration but in the fact that many processes now in vogue were actually in use 15 centuries ago. Then skipping over the period of the Dark Ages when the only branch of glassmaking which survived, and that in small quantities, was for use in mosaics and church windows, the pictures continued, showing the glass industry in Venice where the glass makers were concentrated on the island of Murano just outside the city limits. There the secrets of glass making were so jealously guarded that it was a capital crime for a glassmaker to leave Murano, or to give the secrets of glassmaking to any foreigner.

In spite of these penalties, glassmakers did in time leave and go into other countries so that the secrets of Venetian glass gradually spread throughout Europe. Germany and France quickly developed their own glass, and later England, and from these countries pioneer glass workers were brought over to America bringing foreign influences on American glass.

Following these very instructive pictures, Mrs. William Preble Jones gave an interesting talk on "Glass of the Late Eighties," illustrating her remarks with pieces from her own large collection. She spoke particularly of the amberina, rose amber, and Burmese types—all late glass whose chief claims for distinction lay in their color. She called attention to the fact that the rose amber was the name originally given to the transparent shaded rose and amber glass made at the Mt. Washington factory in New Bedford, while the amberina, a similar ware, was patented by the New England Glass Co., at Cambridge. These are both often called amberina today, although to the discriminating collector they are very different. She told of a small tumbler which she had seen, in undecorated plush Burmese, bearing the original label and price on it—75 cents—showing that the ware was never inexpensive, for 75 cents in 1883, when the glass was patented, was a good price to pay for a small tumbler.

China Students' Club

Whether you are an enthusiastic collector of Chinese Lowestoft, Staffordshire figures, lustreware, or even Toby jug match boxes, you will enjoy the exceedingly fine exhibit of the China Students' Club at the Boston Public Library, which will continue until March 28, inclusive.

The exhibit is not only colorfully planned, but chronologically arranged, and the first case contains interesting lead glazed redware. A Scraffito dish, probably the work of Jacob Scholl of Tyler's Port, Penna., about 1830, is worth your attention. Its redware body is coated with a light slip, the design is incised and the whole covered with a lead glaze. A slip decorated pie plate of the Connecticut type of the early eighteenth century with its scalloped edge, and a large stoneware water cooler marked Hastings & Belding, Ashfield, Mass., are both unusual pieces.

A porcelain pitcher inscribed William Lancelot Gough, 1783, represents the Caughley engraver, Thomas Turner, who is credited with originating the well known "willow" and "Broseley blue dragon" patterns about 1780.

An English Lowestoft mug with the well known inscription "A Trifle from Lowestoft" arouses interest because of the confusion existing between English Lowestoft and Chinese Lowestoft.

An Alcock pitcher with figures of Naomi and her daughters-in-law in white on a lavender ground, a whole case of unusual pieces of Chinese Lowestoft, a Chinese paper weight with a dragon's head on a small white tile, and many other pieces of this aristocratic porcelain interest Lowestoft collectors.

If the books in a home are placed where they will be both protected and usable, then they are likely to contribute to a pleasing decorative effect. If decorative effect is the deciding motive, the result may be artificial and tawdry. In this variety of shelves and cabinets, several countries are represented. A traditional eighteenth-century balanced arrangement appears at the left above, while at the right are modern American cabinets with sliding doors, designed by John Wellborn Root. Below at the left is a combined bookcase, cabinets, and writing desk designed by the Viennese architect Zimbler. There is modest gentility in the little English bookcase on casters, made about 1780 and shown by John Wanamaker in New York. Simple in the extreme are the sectional bookcases in the next group, in which a writing unit is enclosed. An ingenious solution of the best use of a corner where there is a heating vent is to be seen at the right below. This was also designed by Architect Zimbler.

Books for Use and for Looks

For More Attractive Homes
Sixth of 12 Articles

By Katherine Morrison

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

In these days of the radio and the circulating library, bookcases seem to play a less important role in the lives of many households than they did a few generations ago. Nevertheless in homes with any pretensions to intellectual life, books are still considered to be as indispensable a part of certain rooms as a clock or a reading lamp. Homemakers fully appreciate their cultural or entertainment value, but are they equally alive to their ready accessibility and their decorative possibilities?

There are plenty of indications that these aspects of books are becoming better understood. Volumes are no longer relegated to some heavy ancestral bookcase, locked up and forgotten. The present-day family is apt to dispense with inherited leather-bound sets of classics. Instead, they favor a living library, typifying their own tastes and pursuits. And these collections of books are being brought into a more intimate relationship with the general equipment of a room.

Today is essentially one of experimentation and flux in furnishings and decoration. Books are no exception to this rule. They are appearing in all kinds of unexpected places. Instead of being confined to one large receptacle, they are being distributed in smaller quantities about a home. Thus they no longer seem to be cut off from the life and interests of the household but to participate more actively in them.

A row of reference books may stand conveniently on the top of a writing desk. Attractively titled volumes may fill a couple of shelves on each side of a fireplace, thus helping to create a pleasing decorative ensemble. A batch of the latest fiction is likely to be found on smaller shelves attached to a low couch or inside the recess of a movable table. Illustrated children's books are aligned invitingly on low cupboards, within as easy reach as a Teddy Bear or a rubber duck. And a few bedtime favorites to suit various tastes are placed on a bedside table close by the reading lamp.

This greater flexibility of arrangement is even noticeable in formal drawing-rooms. Often the separate enclosed bookcase will be superseded by shelves built into recesses at each side of the fireplace where an assortment of authors are ready at hand. Sometimes these shelves extend from floor to ceiling, with shelves enough for classified arrangement. Others are placed above cupboards.

Still another good treatment consists of three or four shelves deep enough for the width of the top to form a ledge for the display of some well chosen ornaments, but always the convenience of readers should be the first thought. Sometimes between two windows there is a space just wide enough for a low bookcase, which may be surmounted by a mirror similar in style or period to the miniature bookcase.

In more informal rooms there is naturally a greater degree of latitude in the disposal of books, and more opportunity to place them handily, and where lighting is good. In the modern living room of a family of cultural tastes, a series of movable units, each containing four shelves, was placed all along one side of a wall. On the top of these units were pieces of recumbent animal pottery, interspersed with pottery vases filled with flowers. The walls and furnishings were neutral in tone, and the bright reds, blues and greens of the bound volumes were in part repeated by the pottery objects.

In older houses there are sometimes deep doorways which are no longer in use, or else little used. These can often be transformed into bookcases with excellent effect; plain shelves can be put into the lower part of the recess. The upper shelves can be shaped with a curved or irregular outline and can serve for the display of interesting pieces of pottery or china. The background can either be papered like the room or given a contrasting interest by being painted in some appropriate shade. Single shelves in convenient places—such as within reach of a couch or a desk—can be designed so as to have an ornamental as well as a practical value.

Monday's Article Appears in the News Columns

Addresses Of Collectors' Clubs

Many readers have written to us to learn the names of the corresponding secretaries of the different Collectors' Clubs, so many that it seems well to publish the following list. We understand that while these clubs were all formed in Massachusetts, membership in them is country-wide and that they will welcome members wherever their residence may be.

National Early American Glass Club: Mrs. Lucy E. Marshall, Monponsett, Mass.

China Students' Club: Miss Emma D. King, Adamsville, R. I.

Doll Collectors' Club, Inc.: Miss Eleanor Hudson, 39 Prospect Street, Winchester, Mass.

Rushlight Club: Mrs. Melville T. Nichols, 353 Lawrence Road, Medford, Mass.

Wedgwood Club: Mrs. Charles P. Gorely Jr., 7 Fuller Road, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Pewter Club: Mrs. F. W. Franklin, 154 Dedham Avenue, Needham, Mass.

Clock Club: The Rev. Lawrence L. Barber, 11 Maple Street, Arlington.

G. Friedhoff, Architect

In many respects quite unlike American practice in its arrangement of rooms, this Dutch country house has features that will be of interest in both Europe and America. With all its considerable space, there are but three bedrooms—master's, guest's, and servant's. A large hall and a study are also on the second floor.

A Modern Dutch Country House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Amsterdam

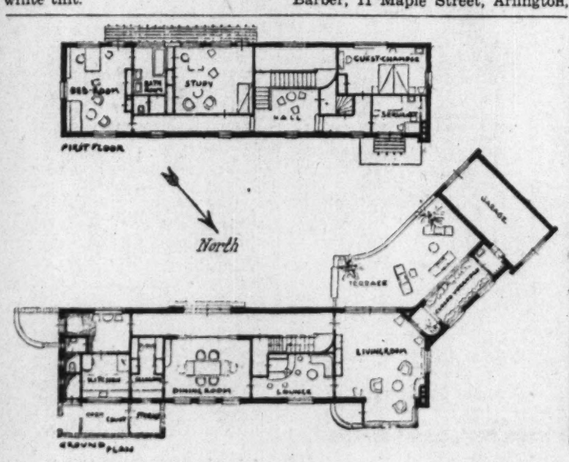
A friendly, unconventional style, pleasantly modern, in which each building expresses its own proper atmosphere—these are the main characteristics of Dr. Engineer G. Friedhoff's architecture, which has found general recognition in the Netherlands, where he has designed numerous public buildings as well as residences.

Neither a blind imitator of old styles, nor yet an experimenter, Dr. Friedhoff uses only such modern building materials as have definitely proved their worth. However, his designs are definitely up-to-date and he faces each new project with a perfectly open mind. He employs no fixed rules and entertains no prejudices about architecture, each projected building being designed according to the dictates of the site and the needs of the owner.

A delightful example of his work is seen in a country house at Baarn, built in 1935. Originally an old-fashioned home occupied the site, which is situated in particularly finely wooded surroundings. When the old house was demolished, the owner particularly wished to retain the view of a pond from his living-room, and the beautiful old beeches and lime trees. The difficulty was to keep these trees without their interfering with the view of the pond. The problem was solved by placing the bay windows of the sitting-room as far as possible from a huge beech tree whose foliage would shut out light. Thus those windows were placed on the opposite side of the room, and light comes both from the north and the south. This has necessitated a somewhat unconventional ground plan, for the house, which is of a long-drawn-out shape, with the living rooms at the end.

The dining-room, which faces north, has doors, twelve feet wide, opening on to the corridor. Opposite, in the corridor, are other wide folding-doors, which let in the light from the south. As the first door is practically always open, there is an unobstructed view of the garden and abundance of air and sunlight. The garage can be entered from either end, through two sets of doors.

The fine old timbering of the house and the well established garden and borders all help to avoid looks of newness in the house itself, which is built of red handmade bricks and red Romance pan-tiles. The paint work, both inside and outside, is all done in a mellow, cream-white tint.



Finnish Pottery And Glass

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

An exhibition of hand-painted pottery and glass from Finland in Heal's Mansard Gallery is remarkable both for its exquisite taste and the attractiveness of its price. It is by the well-known Finnish artist Mme. G. L. de Snellman-Jaderholm whose work, widely known on the continent, is being exhibited for the first time in London. The pieces are delightfully spontaneous, with a pleasing feminine touch, at once practical, simple in design, dainty in execution and gay in color. Outstanding are a number of pottery trays in various shapes and sizes, hand-painted with conventional flowers, birds or fish, in delicate colors on a crackle ground with overglaze. These fit into specially designed wooden or metal stands and not only look well, but are easily removed from the stands for washing, and a further advantage, they will take no harm if something is inadvertently spilt over them.

Breakfast and tea-sets, at remarkably low prices, are lightly patterned with yellow, red, or blue; in some cases a touch of silver is added. The tableware is displayed with great taste. Very effective, for example, is a breakfast set placed on a table with a runner of shiny scarlet American cloth. Perhaps the most captivating of all, however, is a set aptly called "At the Seaside." The china, patterned in blue, is accompanied by pieces of glass in a delicious speedwell blue which gives an effect as fresh and airy as an April day. The color in the glass, be it noted, is not uniform throughout but seems to have drained into the bowl which gives an effect as clear and sparkling as sea water. "Mokka" shows an attractive set of small black cups washed inside with dull gold.

Mme. de Snellman-Jaderholm, who has exhibited at all the important shows in Paris, as well as at exhibitions in Barcelona, Milan, Vienna and Antwerp, will have her work on view at the great exhibition to be opened in Paris this year.

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Planning a Cruise?
A cruise to foreign scenes and climes can be one of your most enjoyable experiences. If you are planning a cruise this winter, you will find the Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor very helpful. Whether you wish to sail around a continent, an archipelago, or around the world, there is guidance in the announcements of steamship lines in the Monitor.
Hotel, Resort, and Travel advertising is a special feature of the Tuesday and Friday issues of The Christian Science Monitor, while much similar advertising appears also in the issues of other days.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

An Art Museum Takes Unto Itself the Dance

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

The Dance as a Museum Object

Proves Significant Part of Brooklyn's Art Work

By Margaret Lloyd

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

An uncommon experiment is now in its second season at the Brooklyn Museum of Art. Progressing a point beyond those musical events which, flourishing in a number of urban museums, indirectly acclimatize strangers to the secret ways of art, the Brooklyn Museum has taken the contemporary dance into its fold and set it going in lively co-operation with related museum activities.

On Saturday mornings, and this year sometimes in the afternoon, when dancers from New York give demonstration recitals, the Sculpture Court becomes a temple of living art. There, where Walt Whitman, his venerable beard flecked out of stone, looks on approvingly, where Zorach's "Spirit of the Dance," a Rodin marble, Barye bronzes, an Epstein image and many another notable sculpture circling the vast, high-vaulted hall hold silent, perennial audience—housewives mingle among the masterpieces, small boys and little girls, dancers, clerks, students, business men and professional people, all who can possibly break away from morning duties, assemble. According to the occasion, they crowd to the last niche, peering around pillars, flooding in a great tide to the brink of the hexagonal stage set across one rounded corner of the cloistered rotunda.

A Vivid Tangible Thing

The movable wooden seats could be better arranged, set transversely across the open area to face the platform, instead of being squared off as they are now. The dancing is not always of a purely professional order, or at least not up to the highest standard set by its leaders. But there it is, a vivid, tangible thing, sending its pulsatory current vibrating among the people, uniting them and the dancers.

* * *

The Dance Center of the Brooklyn Museum was inaugurated last year with an exhibition, The Dance in Art, and a series of dance recitals correlated with it. The exhibition, in oils, water color, gouache, tempera, drawing, plaster, wax and bronze, was mostly by living artists and of living dancers. Betty Joiner showed her original work in ceramic, painted cloth and cloth applique. Angna Enters had some of her terse travel-talk-sketches of other lands and other eras. There was a gouache of Balinese dancers by Covarrubias; some abstractions. Indian, Spanish and Javanese dancers. Almost all the leading contemporary dancers, native or foreign, were represented in one way or another.

The exhibition ran from January into March, 1936, and during that time Saturday morning demonstration-recitals were held in the Sculpture Court—by Hanya Holm and her group, Tamiris and her group, Esther Junger, Sophia Delza, Sara Mildred Strauss and her pupils, Anita Zahn, Maria Theresa and the School of the American Ballet.

Established Its Place As Museum Object

The popularity of these recitals and of the exhibition outdid expectation. The dance had established its place as a museum object. Plainly, that place must become permanent.

Grant H. Code, editor of the Brooklyn Museum Publications and acting director of the Brooklyn Museum Dance Center, is the moving force behind this activity. It was his interest in the dance that gave the impetus. It is his enthusiasm that carries on.

A more ambitious program was planned for this season. In November a new exhibition, the Art of the Dance in Photograph, was hung in the corridor on the second floor. The Ballet Russe, the American Ballet, the Jooss Ballet, Trudi Schoop, Pavlova, Nijinsky, Mordkin, modern American dancers and others of the present or the immediate past were shown. In December, Thomas Bouchard's exhibit of photographs of contemporary dancers in motion took its place and was so well received its stay was extended.

Supplemented By Afternoon Events

The morning recitals were supplemented by afternoon events. The English Folk Dance Society of America, under the direction of May Gadd of the New York branch, opened the season with a program of country, Morris and sword dances. Morning and afternoon recitals have been given by Sima Borisovana, illustrating Isadora Duncan dance technique (however impossible that may seem), and a group of men and women demonstrating elementary Laban dance technique, under the direction of Irma Otte-Botz and Irma Dombois-Bartenieff, pupils of von Laban—all engaged for subsequent solo recitals.

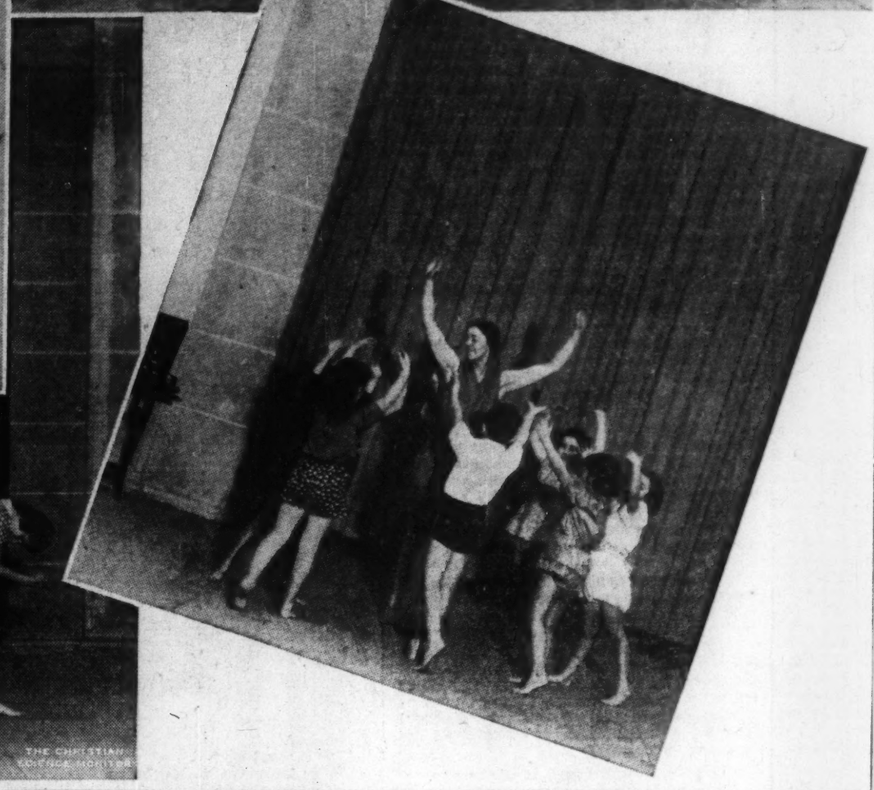
In January, the Young Choregrapher's Laboratory of the Brooklyn Museum, a unit of the Federal Dance Theater, made its début. Nadia Chilkovsky, Mura Dehn, Roger Pryor Dodge, Lillian Mehlmann and Bill Matons are among the better known dancers who took part. The recital by Hanya Holm and her group was one of the more important contributions, as was that of the New Dance League in a solo and group recital, which took place on the afternoon of Feb. 20.

It is characteristic of the scope and intent of the Dance Center that folk, stage, ballet, the theater dance in general, German and various other techniques, are included and that the demonstrations are not confined to the modern American dance in concert form. In fact, in its supreme manifestations, it has not yet been presented at all.

The most unusual feature of the entire dance program is the classes for laymen, begun this season and held in separate studios throughout the building. The response to this offer of instruction without fee was overwhelming. There were more enrollments than could be managed immediately. But by a process of rotation, in which the several groups, arranged according to ages, meet for five successive weekly lessons, the applicants are being taken care of. After the five free classes, those who are most interested are encouraged to continue the work outside the museum.

In addition, there are gallery tours relating the art of the dance to the graphic and plastic arts exhibited in the Museum, "resident demonstration groups under the direction of professional dancers" and "facilities for rehearsals and recitals by professional dancers." A bulletin of dance events and a directory of dance schools in Greater New York keep the alert informed.

Everything has been considered—all the practical ramifications been taken into account. Something of quality may yet be distilled from the experiment. Whatever else, a wider dance culture is being fostered, a deeper perceptivity grooved in audience response.



Roy Pinney. Courtesy, Brooklyn Museum

At the Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn, N. Y., an Unusual Experiment Is Now in Its Second Season. This Is the Dance Center, Which Carries On Its Work in Co-operation With Related Museum Activities. A Visitor to the Sculpture Court, If He Comes at Just the Right Time, May Find It Transformed Into a Temple of Living Art, With Groups Such as Those Pictured Here

Why Not Make Your Own Films?

Teachers Have Successfully Made School Movies

By Ian L. Serraillier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The present output of professional and educational films available for the classroom is small. The range of subject matter is narrow, hardly extending beyond scientific and geographic subjects. Moreover, the teacher is further cramped by being obliged to order films months ahead in order to make sure of getting them; after which he has to return them within 24 hours of their arrival. Often he finds that his choice has been a bad one and that the film he receives has none of the qualities promised him in the catalogue; he finds that it is dull and pedantic, that it is a collection of scrap shots from disused films, strung together with hastily improvised titles. And what distresses him most of all is its aloofness, its complete lack of the personal touch.

During the past two years I have been gradually accumulating a library of my own films, films I have made myself to suit my own special requirements. Being thoroughly familiar with the type of pupil for which they were intended and with the subject matter and treatment of the films, I have found them exceedingly useful in school. One of the first I made was a film of the Welsh mountains, which dealt not only with the formations of the mountains themselves, but also with farm and village life in the valleys. I succeeded in getting the continuity and the personal touch by linking together the various scenes with the adventure of a party of mountaineers. This gave the necessary human interest, a point which most professional films overlook.

Filming the Arrival Of Spring in Kent

Another film I made was one on the arrival of spring in Kent. In this I experimented by combining the instructive element, which dealt with the care of the young lambs and farmyard animals and with different methods of sowing and planting, with sequences suggestive of the meaning of spring—its promise, its power, its excitement. Its promise was suggested by contrasting winter, in the shape of rotted trees, with a stopped camera shot of the growth of primroses. Its power was suggested by the heavy, persevering work of motor tractor and horse plow, and its excitement by pictures of an Easter Monday fair. This last touch was one which the average professional educational film would not think of, but for me it was perhaps the most indispensable part of the film because of its essential human interest and its ability to balance with the more instructive side.

One of my most successful films was "Snow," a film of the Swiss Alps in winter, which owed its origin and inspiration to the fact that I could not get hold of a single professional film which dealt with life in the Alps. So I went to Switzerland, found a typical village in the Canton of Vaud, and here spent a fortnight in the chalet of the local mountain guide. Winter conditions in the Alps demand that the center of labor should be the home. So, with the guide's home-life as my basis, I proceeded to build up my film.

Rounding Out The Picture

The first section aimed to depict the hardness of the life—the daily struggle with the snow, the efforts to keep the chalets clear of drifts and the road communications free. The second section was given to methods of transport. There were shots of skiers carrying messages, of families descending by sledge into the valley, and of the horsesleigh which is the chosen vehicle of the more well-to-do. In the third section, which was concerned with the village school, I showed the children skiing to school, hurriedly taking their skis off outside the classroom and lining them up in the cloakroom, where they left them to drip.

The last section was given to a week-end skiing expedition to the mountains, the party consisting of the inn-keeper, the guide, the postman, and myself. My shots included panoramic views of the Vaudois and Savoy Alps, a distant view of Mont Blanc, and ended with the thrills of a descent "en ski."

The cost of making these films, each of which lasts from eight to 15 minutes (quite long enough for classroom use), varied between £1 and £3. Considering their usefulness and the fact that they can be used over and over again, I do not consider this expensive; 9.5mm. apparatus, including camera and motor-driven projector, may be purchased for £12-£15. My own equipment is the best possible in this range, and cost £20-£25.

Training Ellen's Imagination

Encouraging Mental Resources Bears Much Fruit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My four-year-old daughter, Ellen, found it very difficult to adjust herself to the quiet of the home after the older children entered school in the fall. She "helped" mother with little broom and dust cloth, cut and carried bouquets of brightly hued annuals to a much-loved older friend and played with dolls and toys, yet to keep her happy it was necessary for me to give her much attention. Very definitely the problem became one of giving her a progressive resource to engage her mental as well as her physical activity.

She had always loved dressing up. Once or twice every day she would bring out a costume from her doll chest, dress herself and become my neighbor, Mrs. Ladylove, a housewife, or a dressmaker sewing for neighbors, or a gipsy telling fortunes whom she had once seen. She seemed to have a flair for creating characters. As I studied the problem of the useful disposal of her time until she was old enough to enter school it appeared wise for me to try to build upon her imaginative faculty and if possible to direct it into a constructive channel. So this is what I was led to do.

Two Dolls For a Beginning

For a beginning I bought two small dolls, one dark like myself, one blond like Ellen. I dressed the dark one in scraps of my own dress and the other in a piece of Ellen's favorite garment. Then we made a sort of stage on the top of the doll chest and transferred their activities to that place. It was a projection of identity which the child was able to understand and upon which she was able to build, creating little plays for herself. From this point on she began to be resourceful.

With occasional lessons, such as teaching her to dramatize a new incident or a story that I read her, this sufficed my child until she entered school at six. It gave me many free hours and her many happy ones. Part of her interest came from the fact that older sister and brother often played with her.

When she entered the first grade and began to learn by creating stories of the family and the home, I found a collapsible paper house, added boy and girl dolls to the number of our family and her work at school was paralleled at home by play with these.

Interests Widened To Community

In her second year the primary school built its little stories and made its little books about what went on in the neighborhood, so I found another paper building in the dime store; her brother built two or three small houses, which became the store, the post office and so on. Toy automobiles, tractors and planes entered the scene. Ellen at eight was beginning to learn how to make costumes, to set her stage, which by now was bigger and made of fiber board, could be and was carried to the back yard in good weather, into the washroom, which could be heated by the laundry stove in bad weather. By this time, little neighbor children were bringing their own dolls and toys and playing with the child. As yet the play was very free, being left to the organizing ability of the children themselves.

During the third year of school, to the interest in home and neighborhood was added study of children of other lands. Now Ellen's horizon widened rapidly. She began to pattern costumes after colored plates in books we were able to find in the public library. I added a doll from time to time in characteristic national dress. Little dramatizations of the incidents of American home life for the benefit of the foreign dolls as visitors were now the amusement of Ellen and her little friends.

Dramatized Bits From Their Reading

When Ellen was 10, her father, who is a carpenter, built her a stage of half-inch boards and fiber board, about three feet long, complete with proscenium arch, wire for curtains, slots for removable wings, a back drop against which a stage may be set. After that, the imaginative work-play of our little daughter took more the form of the stage. More and more she and her little playmates dramatized bits from their reading, and she was able to direct the younger children in the use of their toys and dolls.

As she continued to learn to dress her characters, it was not unusual for me to find a group of little girls, busy with needles, thread, scissors and bright pieces, while the little boys had set the stage with hangar, planes, garages and repair shops and were busy in their own way.

Waking in the early morning, Ellen would plan a scene, get up, costume her dolls, and set her stage. Once I found a brilliant procession headed across the stage, led by elephant, donkeys with panniers, camels with saddles and men riding, and other animals with their keepers and attendants. There was no mistaking the scene. They were going to a durbar, or festival of the Far East. There was movement in every line of their bodies. Ellen was studying India in school. She was by now 12, thinking India in terms of its people and their characteristic pursuits, dramatizing Indian people and their interests on her little stage.

Harvest Far Greater Than Ever Foreseen

This occupation of Ellen's has drawn into its circle every child in the neighborhood who could be interested in plays and playing. Since there are many kinds of things to do in dramatics, no child is ever left out or neglected.

Last summer the stage grew life sized, built of scrap lumber by the older boys, for the little children in our back yard. The little Club put on a series of brief one-act plays written by various members. For weeks the various details of this project kept them working peacefully and co-operatively through what might have otherwise been a rather slow and quiet summer.

My little twelve-year-old was unobtrusively and diplomatically the court of last resort in the costuming and in the directing. I realized that my efforts to help her develop a mental resource had borne a far greater harvest than could have been foreseen, for it was developing in her ability as a leader among her kind and affording interest and occupation for her little friends.

E. B.

Puppet Guides To Bookland

Tiny Theater Wakens Boy's Interest in Reading

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nebraska

Dear Parent Editor:

I would like to share some of my problems as a parent, and how I solved them.

One problem was that one of our boys disliked books. I believe I was in error in saying that he disliked them, on second thought I would say that they simply did not interest him. There were too many other fascinating things for him to do. Winter evenings would find us all absorbed in our reading, except for Don who would be restless and fidgety. Don seemed utterly unable to visualize characters and scenes. About this time, the teacher began a series of dramatizations of fairy tales at school. This seemed to be an opening key to the situation, and Don became interested in stories in this manner. Giving the children the opportunity to dramatize their favorite stories has helped, as has a discussion hour. During the discussion hour we talk about the story, and learn what new words mean. The fact that some of Don's popular idols like to read has helped some.

What really took Don's fancy however was a puppet theater with clothespins first used for puppets. These puppets acted out the stories, accompanied by the squeaky voices of the manipulators. Noting his avid interest along this line, I got in touch with an interested teacher who took the pains of showing our children how to make and operate these little wooden characters properly. The two girls loved to dress them up for their parts but Don is always stage manager. This instructor always invited the children when her high school girls put on a puppet show. She tells me that Don is very able along this line for his age and development.

Perhaps this will help others to open up the road to bookland, a road which every child ought to travel, in order to enjoy life to its fullest extent.

Our three-year-old daughter got in the habit of not wanting to go to bed when her bedtime arrived, and when put to bed she fussed, wanted a drink, in fact used anything as an excuse to postpone bedtime.

I determined that I must solve this problem before it became deep-rooted. I started a definite bedtime routine: bath, pajamas, toilet, and then a good big drink. "Now," I said, "you're all ready for bed. Your bed is a pretty white ship, and you're going to sail off to Sleepy Time Town. All right now, prayers!" Prayers finished, there was a snappy salute exchanged, and I would say, "Good night, sailor!"

The child fussed a little at first, but we reminded her that she had all needs attended to, and after a few evenings, she was quite happy about sailing off to Sleepy Time Town each evening. (Mrs. W. F. S.)

* * *

Australian Dad Expresses Appreciation

W. Australia

Dear Editor:

On my return from a most enjoyable summer holiday with my nine-year-old son it was a pleasure to open the Nov. 7 issue of the Monitor and find articles under such headings as "Son-and-Dad Comradeship," "Dads Go Into Action," and "Standing by the Child." I should like to express my keen appreciation of these and other articles appearing from time to time in the Monitor. We dads need all the help we can obtain in the way of ideas that we can put into practice in the training of our boys.

Mine was a "son-and-dad" holiday and I enjoyed it immensely. To my boy it was a most wonderful experience. Our parentage does not last so very long—it should be a joyous experience. I am endeavoring to make the most of mine while the boys are young. I am deeply grateful for all the kind friends who contribute so helpfully to "The Parent." (Mr.) C. H.

Anniversary Committee

Mrs. Fred M. Raymond, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, national chairman of Founders Day, urges observance of the fortieth anniversary as "a valuable occasion for broad acquaintance with the history and accomplishments of the national congress and for building a constructive program for the future." A special Fortieth Anniversary Committee, of which Mrs. W. J. Hayes, of Burlingame, Calif., is chairman, consisting of Mrs. Noel C. Little, Brunswick, Maine; Mrs. Frederick M. Hosmer, Auburn, New York; and Mrs. Raymond, has been working for several months on plans for the celebration to be held in May.

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

The Romantics and Argyll

ARGYLL is the most southerly, and to my mind the loveliest, of the counties in the Scottish Highlands. It is also one of those whose place in literature is most secure. Hundreds of thousands of people who have never visited Argyll have been made free of its capital, Inveraray, in the pages of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Catriona," where Alan Breck so nearly got into trouble over that unfortunate affair in Appin.

It was up the streets of this little town, picturesquely, jammed between the wooded hills and the flashing waters of Loch Fyne, that Neil Munro's John Splendid walked, ever anxious to say the pleasant thing to friend and enemy. Further north, in the grim wastes of Glencoe, frowned upon by huge mountains, and broiled by a burning sun, David Balfour and Alan Breck lay hidden from the red coats a whole summer's day. In and out of Oban, William Black's yacht, "White Wings," would sail incessantly throughout the warmer months of the year, going to or coming from the Western Isles.

* * *

STEVENSON AND BLACK are the chief authors of the region, Stevenson by force of genius, Black because of his abiding affection for the hills and valleys of the west. Both are romantic writers, both built up an enormous reputation at about the same time. One of these remains to this day practically undiminished, whilst the other has completely crashed. What is the explanation of this strange dissimilarity? This question, in its turn, becomes part of a larger one. Why is romanticism in the hands of some writers, such as Scott, or Stevenson, or Conrad, entirely acceptable, whilst with others, especially perhaps with those who write for the screen, it often utterly fails to convince? Why, for example, is the film version of Conrad's "The Secret Agent" so much less satisfactory than is the author's novel?

But let us, for the moment, return to Black. Fifty years ago his novels were the rage of London, bringing into the heart of Mayfair the tang of the western seas, the breath of the heather, and the noble outlines of blue and misty hills. One critic remarked that "no author of recent years, except perhaps Rudyard Kipling, has achieved so brilliant and worldwide a success as that which was secured by William Black." When other writers are forgotten, the same commentator goes on, "Black's name" will still be "fresh in the memory of a grateful world." In fact, there "is no novelist now living whose style is at once so pure and so full of color and life as Black's."

* * *

THAT SEEMS A pretty comprehensive passport to permanent fame. Yet it has not proved good enough. Black, it is true, is not totally unremembered. Mr. Cox, who presides at the London Library, continues to recall him. When I inquired for a book of Black's—"Macleod of Dare," I think it was—Mr. Cox instantly observed: "Very popular at one time. Wrote about people with large incomes cruising in the Scottish Highlands." But against this fact it has to be noted that Mr. Cox invariably remembers everything.

More significant of Black's present position is the circumstance that no critical biography of him exists. It is thought-provoking, too, that most of Black's books at the London Library are asked for so rarely that it is not worthwhile to keep them on the public shelves. They are hidden away in remote places where the vulgar are not allowed to penetrate. When they are brought forward by the librarian, they are carefully rubbed with big, blue and white checked cloths, and the dust of years thickens the atmosphere.

One reason for the fall of Black's reputation that immediately suggests itself is the weakness of his powers of story-telling. "White Wings" ranks among his best books and it has no plot at all, in the accepted sense of the term. Scenic description was his forte, and his characters are constantly going for long walks, setting out on tours, sailing their yachts, or doing something else that affords Black an opportunity of exhibiting the best side of his talent.

* * *

BUT THERE IS a deeper cause than this. It appears most strikingly, perhaps, in his novel "In Far Lochaber," though it runs through them all in varying forms. The scene of this tale is set in and around the Highland town of Fort William, which rests at the foot of Ben Nevis, the loftiest of British mountains, a hill on some parts of which the snow never melts even during the hottest days of summer.

A young girl, daughter of a southern Calvinist minister, comes north to spend a few weeks' holiday with her relatives at Fort William. Whilst there she falls in love with a dashing army officer, who is heir to a Highland estate. Not for some time does she discover that he holds a religious faith diametrically opposed to hers. In actual existence, such a situation would inevitably be fraught with grave problems. Black, however, sees none of them. He gets his young people married without serious discussion of the difficulties and questions involved. "Amor omnia vincit" is a classical phrase, but it has become the stock romantic theme.

* * *

THE SAME INABILITY to grasp issues squarely runs through innumerable films. It characterized the film version of "The Secret Agent." In that picture, the policeman-hero has no questionings of honor when he decides to smuggle out of the reach of justice a girl who has committed homicide, but with whom he is in love, a turn of events that would have horrified Conrad. It is astonishing to note on how many occasions the unacceptability of a romantic story will be found to result from the author's assumption that personal attachment is sufficient to override and excuse anything.

It is, of course, absurd to suggest that a fine romantic story cannot be written about people who themselves harbor such a conviction. No one could have acted more thoroughly on that assumption than did Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra. Nor is it necessary that such characters should be treated unsympathetically. There is no reason to suppose that Shakespeare dissented from the cry that broke from Cleopatra's lips at Antony's passing—

> O, wither'd is the garland of the war,
> The soldier's pole is fall'n. Young boys and girls
> Are level now with men. The odds is gone,
> And there is nothing left remarkable
> Beneath the visiting moon.

* * *

BUT, AT THE same time, though Shakespeare admires Antony and Cleopatra, he sees things quite straight, and recognizes that their folly, though splendid enough to themselves, inevitably leads to ruin, disaster, and unhappiness. He writes about people whose sense of values is distorted, but his own remains absolutely sound. It is those romantic writers whose sense of values strays with that of their characters who fall into oblivion, whilst the reputations of men like Scott and Stevenson are re-confirmed by every fresh generation.

DUDLEY MEADS MACKEGG.

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MACTOWN": *An Etching by Lawrence Schlosser*

AT long last
The winter-shabby scene
Is garlanded
In veil on veil
Of luminous grace.
Beauty for trees
Whose brittle boughs
Thrashed bleakly in the rain;

Splendor for meadows
Whose russet rugs
Had faded in the wind.
And softly enwrapped
Is every bud
That sprang too soon
Along a sun-warmed branch.

MARION BROWNELL

The Universe of Spirit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW interesting it is to stand at some vantage point in the heart of a great city and watch the bustle and striving everywhere evident! Such a scene impels a spontaneous question, "Is this living?" to which mortal sense—always a false witness—cheerfully responds, "Yes, and the more we have of it the more successful in life are we likely to be." Spiritual understanding, however, registers a mental dissent, knowing that all right activity is spiritual in essence, and that peace is ever present.

Numerous remedies are recommended for the world's turmoil. Philosophy bids us practice resignation, that we may make the best of what cannot be helped. Popular religion exhorts us to persevere in anticipation of a generous but future reward. These, with other reformative suggestions—many of them partaking of the restlessness which they themselves set out to cure—are based upon the false belief that life and intelligence are in matter. Partly or entirely mistaken theorists ignore the fact that God's universe is spiritual, and therefore do not see that the error which appears to be so substantial is but the false evidence of the material senses.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 171): "Mind's control over the universe, including man, is no longer an open question, but is demonstrable Science. Jesus illustrated the divine Principle and the power of immortal Mind by healing sickness and sin and destroying the foundations of death."

A control sufficiently expansive to destroy the foundations of death includes liberation from all the discordant conditions that seem so prevalent in human experience. Further, if it is possible for sin, sickness, and death to be destroyed, that very destructibility is proof of their unreality. Were they real, eternal, true, or harmonious, nothing could destroy or even lessen them. The obvious conclusion is, then, that the beliefs from which spring mortal strain, disease, or lack, in this alleged universe of matter, are no part of reality, and exist only in the mortal dream of a material universe.

While this view may appear vague and impractical to the practical business man or woman, the fact remains that this is the teaching of the Bible. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, based her arguments upon the teaching of the sacred Book, her only guide in the search after Truth. She found that to put Christ Jesus' teaching to proof, it is essential to have more trust in God than in fevered striving along material lines, and more humble thought than merely human research. Willing obedience to the behests of the Master rather than intellectual speculation, helps us to discern that his earthly life was distinguished by the casting out of error, and the bringing of peace into troubled lives through spiritual power.

To begin, then, to perceive that we are actually dwelling in a universe of Spirit, not in a world of matter, is the first step out of the turmoil of materiality. It is accepted by Christian thought that God is Spirit, and that man is made in His image and likeness; yet in their speech and action many professed Christians promptly revert to the assumption that creation is material, frequently even despairing of their redemption!

Let us return for a moment to our point of observation in the city, and seeing the multitude, again ask ourselves, "What contribution can we make to the healing of this commotion?" It is encouraging to know that we can contribute the most valuable and effective force, namely, the spiritual understanding that man in God's likeness is spiritual and dwells forever in the universe of Spirit. We can begin by resolutely holding to the truth declared by the Way-shower (Luke 17:21), "The kingdom of God is within you."

There is no practical human scheme whereby crowds can be swept into a state of peace, or salvation. The work must begin and continue in the individual consciousness. To see the kingdom of God as spiritual, and in daily thinking to substitute calmness, cheerfulness, honesty, truth, integrity, gratitude for the false claims of material energy, wealth, or pride of position, is not only to take the first steps towards proving the present reality of the universe of Spirit, but is to take the only steps possible to the attaining of this end.

When the Way-shower said (Matthew 11:28), "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," he spoke from his spiritual understanding. The true man is forever at rest in Mind, the infinite divine Mind. And through Christ, Truth, our thought rises into the realm of the real, where peace and calm dwell forever.

The healing of any discord, including physical illness, through the understanding that it has no place in the universe of Spirit, proves that there is no reality in any discordant condition, and that it can be healed as our spiritual understanding increases and our lives conform thereto. In Science and Health (p. 471) Mrs. Eddy says: "God is infinite, therefore ever present, and there is no other power nor presence. Hence the spirituality of the universe is the only fact of creation."

[Another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Het Heelal des Geestes

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

IS HET niet een belangwekkend schouwspel in het hartje van een groote stad vanaf een geschikte observatiepost het gewoel en de bedrijvigheid rondom ons gade te slaan? Zulk een schouwspel doet onwillekeurig de vraag rijzen: „Is dit nu leven?" en met opgewektheid antwoordt de sterfelijke gezindheid, immer een valsche getuige: „Ja zeker en hoe meer bedrijvigheid er is, des te meer voorspoed wij naar alle waarschijnlijkheid zullen hebben." Geestelijk inzicht echter boekt een mentale ontkenning, waar het weet, dat alle gerechte activiteit in wezen geestelijk is en dat alom vrede heerscht.

Ontelbaar zijn de geneesmiddelen, welke aanbevolen worden om een einde te maken aan al het sloven der wereld. De wijsbegeerte maant ons tot gelatenheid om de dingen, waaraan niets te veranderen valt, zoo goed mogelijk te dragen. De algemeen aanvaarde godsdienstige inzichten sporen ons aan om vol te houden in afwachting van een rijke, maar toekomstige belooning. Deze en andere aansporingen tot verbetering, waaronder er vele zijn, die zelf lijden aan de rusteloosheid, welke zij bij anderen willen verhelpen, zijn gegrond op het onjuiste geloof, dat er leven en intelligentie zouden zijn in de stof. Theoretici, die het ten deele of algeheel bij het verkeerde eind hebben, zien het feit voorbij, dat Gods heelal geestelijk is en derhalve zien zij niet in, dat de dwaling, welke zoo wezenlijk schijnt, niet anders is dan het valsche getuigenis van de stoffelijke zinnen.

In het Christian Science leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* zegt Mary Baker Eddy op bladzijde 171: „De heerschappij van Gemoed over het heelal, den mensch inbegrepen, is niet langer een onopgelost vraagstuk; zij is bewijsbare Wetenschap. Jezus heeft het goddelijk Beginsel en de macht van onsterfelijk Gemoed toegelicht, door het genezen van krankheid en zonde en het vernietigen van de grondslagen van den dood."

De heerschappij, die veelomvattend genoeg is om de grondslagen van den dood te vernietigen, houdt bevrijding in van al de onharmonische toestanden, welke in de menschelijke ervaring zoozeer op den voorgrond schijnen te treden. Indien het mogelijk is zonde, ziekte en den dood te vernietigen, dan bewijst dit bovendien, dat deze niet werkelijk zijn. Waren zij werkelijk, waar, of harmonisch, dan zou niets ze kunnen vernietigen of zelfs maar kunnen doen afnemen. De meest voor de hand liggende gevolgtrekking is dus, dat de geloofsvormen, waaruit in dit vermeende stoffelijk heelal sterfelijke inspanning, krankheid en gebrek voortkomen, geen deel uitmaken van de werkelijkheid en dat zij enkel bestaan in den sterfelijken droom van een stoffelijk heelal.

Al moge dit gezichtspunt den practischen zakenmensch vaag en onpractisch toeschijnen, toch is het een feit, dat dit is het geen de Bijbel ons leert. Mrs. Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap] baseert haar argumenten op het geen geleerd wordt in dit heilige Boek, dat haar eenige gids is geweest bij haar zoeken naar Waarheid. Zij bevond, dat, om de leer van Christus Jezus in toepassing te brengen, meer vertrouwen in God noodig was dan een koortsachtig streven langs stoffelijke lijnen, en meer ootmoedige gedachten dan louter menschelijke onderzoekingen. Willige gehoorzaamheid aan des Meesters woorden zal ons, eerder dan intellectueele bespiegelingen, helpen om in te zien hoe treffend hij in zijn aardsche leven dwalingen door geestelijke macht uitwierp en vrede bracht in het moeizaam bestaan van velen.

De eerste stap uit de onrust van stoffelijkheid is dus te gaan inzien, dat wij daadwerkelijk leven in een heelal des Geestes en niet in een stoffelijke wereld. Het Christelijk denken neemt aan, dat God Geest is en dat de mensch geschapen is naar Zijn beeld en gelijkenis, en toch vervallen velen, die zich Christenen noemen, voortdurend in de bewering, dat de schepping stoffelijk is en wanhopen zij menigmaal aan hun verlossing.

Laten wij voor een oogenblik terugkeeren naar ons waarnemingspunt in de groote stad en onszelf bij het zien van de menigte nogmaals afvragen: „Hoe kunnen wij medewerken aan het genezen van al die onnoodige drukte?" Het is bemoedigend te weten, dat wij hierbij de meest waardevolle en werkdadige hulp kunnen geven door het geestelijk inzicht, dat de mensch naar Gods gelijkenis geestelijk is en eeuwigiijk woont in het heelal des Geestes. Wij kunnen aanvangen met ons standvastig te houden aan de door onzen Wegbereider verklaarde waarheid (Lukas 17:21): „Het Koninkrijk Gods is binnen ulieden."

Er bestaat geen practisch, menschelijk plan, waardoor de massa's tot een staat van vrede, tot verlossing, gedreven kunnen worden. Het werk moet aanvangen in het individueel, menschelijk bewustzijn en moet daar worden voortgezet. Het Koninkrijk Gods als geestelijk te zien en in ons dagelijksch denken kalmte, blijmoedigheid, eerlijkheid, onkreukbaarheid en dankbaarheid in de plaats te stellen van de onware aanspraken van stoffelijke kracht, rijkdom of trots op rang of stand, dit zijn niet slechts de eerste stappen om hier en nu de werkelijkheid te bewijzen van het heelal des Geestes,—het zijn de eenig mogelijke stappen om dit doel te bereiken.

Toen onze Wegbereider zeide (Matth. 11:28): „Komt herwaarts tot mij, allen die vermoeid en belast zijt, en ik zal u rust geven," was het zijn geestelijk inzicht, dat hem deze woorden deed uitspreken. De ware mensch heeft immer rust in Gemoed, in het oneindig, goddelijk Gemoed. En door Christus, door Waarheid, stijgt ons denken op tot het gebied van het werkelijke, waar eeuwiglijk vrede en rust wonen.

De genezing van welke dwaling ook, lichamelijk lijden ingesloten, door het inzicht, dat deze geen plaats heeft in het heelal des Geestes, bewijst, dat er geen werkelijkheid is in een onharmonischen toestand en dat deze genezen kan worden, wanneer ons geestelijk inzicht toeneemt en ons leven zich daarnaar richt. In *Science and Health* (blz. 471), zegt Mrs. Eddy: „God is oneindig, derhalve immer tegenwoordig en een andere macht of tegenwoordigheid is er niet. Het geestelijke van het heelal is dus het eenige daadwerkelijke van de schepping."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Charlemagne

THE Alps had vanished into the darkening sky, and the white-covered garden was a magic blue as the taxi rattled up the hill toward the school. It stopped right beside the clump of pine trees by the fence; and the driver crunched through the snow, with a suitcase in either hand. A cautious little toe stuck out of the car door, then out jumped Siegfried, Madame's chubby little nephew, his yellow curls bobbing from under his red toque. In his arms squirmed the spaniel, Charlemagne.

Helga, with her elbows pressed into the window sill, and Albertine, her favorite doll, lying patiently on her lap, watched the newcomers. She saw Madame fling her plump arms around the little boy, and heard Siegfried squeal: "Bon soir, Tante Odile." Then she turned back to finish dressing the chilly doll, whose limp kid arms had to be poked energetically into the sleeves of her dress.

Albertine was no ordinary doll. Her round china cheeks were a beautiful pink, and she had long dark lashes on her blue eyes. Furthermore, she had raven hair braided neatly and tied with a piece of red ribbon cut slyly off Helga's own hairbow.

She sat in the wicker chair by the window, gazing sweetly out into the stars, while her little mother brushed her own hair three licks on top, straightened the bow on her yellow braids and ran down the hall to supper.

* * *

THERE SIEGFRIED, SITTING on two cushions at Madame's elbow, was having an enormous serviette tied around his neck. "Et mon p'tit chien?" he was asking his aunt. "Where will Charlemagne get his supper?"

"Out in the kitchen with Gerta," Madame assured him, as she cut his omelette into little pieces.

The ten little girls were gazing admiringly at Siegfried's yellow curls. "Madame, where did you get such a beautiful little boy?" asked Yvonne soberly.

After supper, the children crowded into the basement to help put Charlemagne to bed. Gerta had found an old scrap of pink blanket among the gardener's sabots and the muddy rake and hoe. They tucked it into a hamper; and there, in the scent of the apple barrels, the pup went to sleep.

* * *

BUT HE WAS already awake, and tearing around in excited circles, when Gerta opened the basement door next morning. To her surprise, a flash of black bounded up the stairs and frisked along the hall, biting the tassels on the long velvet curtains and sliding over the polished floor.

Helga was still asleep when the puppy bunted open her door. She had put Albertine to bed on a fat book by the wall, with a bath towel over her. Albertine was sleeping peacefully, with her dark hair hanging on the floor.

Charlemagne skidded dizzily around the room, his large silky ears flopping; then, with a leap, he was on top of Helga's duvet, which sank under his feet as he ran across it. His warm wet tongue all over her face wakened Helga; and she put out her hand to catch hold of her squirming guest. Charlemagne nipped at her long yellow braids, and then settled down cosily in Helga's arms to chew the sleeves of her flannelette nightgown while she stroked his shiny neck.

* * *

BUT CHARLEMAGNE HAD not the patience of the beautiful Albertine; so he wriggled out of Helga's arms again, and bounded across the room, giving a little tug at Albertine's wig as he went. Then, leaving the poor doll lying, wigless, on her face, he scurried out of the door.

"Méchant!" squeaked Helga, and bounced out of bed to chase the puppy down the hall. The floor was cold on her bare feet, but she was pursuing Charlemagne in righteous wrath to snatch back her child's hair. On she dashed, down the stairs.

Charlemagne, who was enjoying the chase thoroughly, scampered out the kitchen door into the snow. Helga, shuddering, was on her way after him, when she was pulled in by Gerta, the maid; and the puppy made his way alone under the ice-decked hedge, dragging with him the beautiful Albertine's wig.

Helga, who had been sent upstairs, washed her black little feet and dressed, while poor hairless Albertine smiled bravely up at her. When Helga was in her pleated skirt and green sweater, she wrapped her best handkerchief over Albertine's head as a sort of shawl, wondering how to get a new wig for her child.

* * *

SIEGFRIED, TO WHOM she sobbed her story, was indignant to think that anyone could accuse the gentleman Charlemagne of stealing a lady's wig. "No," he insisted, "it must have been some other dog who had wandered into the school by mistake!" until the puppy himself appeared with a strand of red ribbon between his teeth.

The little boy looked very sad. "Helga," he whispered, "you can cut off some of my hair for your doll."

"Oh, non!" Helga refused hurriedly, for she knew how proud Madame was of those beautiful curls. "Albertine est brunette."

But no dark hair was to be found; and, as she munched her tartines, Helga resolved to cut off one of her own braids for Albertine.

A tear or two came into her blue eyes as she thought how strange it would be not to have her nice floppy braids any more; but she could not bear to see her poor child looking so forlorn without any hair at all.

* * *

AS SOON AS breakfast was over, Helga tiptoed into the little upstairs salon where Mademoiselle kept her sewing basket. She would borrow the big scissors that always lay among the spools and buttons. Poking her fingers among the brown woolen stockings that were tangled in the basket, she found a little mirror.

Through her tears she saw her own pink nose reflected there, and her beautiful braids. She put down the mirror and dug again for the scissors, to find them at the bottom of the basket.

There was a scratching in the hall, and in frolicked the unrepentent Charlemagne, bumping Helga's ankles. He dropped a wisp of black at her feet and rioted out again.

Helga bent down and picked up the gift, then she patted it. There, a little mussed, but still beautiful, was Albertine's wig.

ELIZABETH FRASER HOLLAND

Crystal Music

EERIE, as incantation music,
Is the sound
Of snowy crystals
Falling in the night.

LE BARON COOKE

First Pasture

TODAY the little calves were let into
the elm-tree field, today the young calves ambled
on thin unsteady legs in strange shorn grasses
and nibbled the brook-edge thicket berry-brambled.

Tonight like small black-spotted ghosts they wander
forlorn and lonely in the mysterious night;
bawling and crying for the warm barn's shadows,
they stumble blindly beneath the starry light.

Tomorrow evening when the dusk descends
they will lie down at peace with the short cropped grass,
but tonight, their first lone night, the little calves
cry for their mothers and wait for the dark to pass.

FRANCES FROST

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New England and Boston News | Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 6-7 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1937

Women Viewed As Well on Way To White House

Babson Economist Urges Them to Take a Larger Part in Finances

Big Wealth Owners

Speaks at Banquet of the Association of Savings Bank Women

Since American women now own 70 per cent of the nation's private wealth, it is their duty to concern themselves more with matters of finance, government and business "so that they may help preserve our American institutions," Ralph B. Wilson, vice-president of Babson's Reports, Inc., declared last night.

Speaking at the concluding banquet of the conference of the Massachusetts Association of Savings Bank Women, in the Hotel Vendome, Mr. Wilson pointed to the growing interest of women in government and predicted that "if present tendencies continue" a woman will some day occupy the White House.

"Today," he stated, "women own one fourth to one third of all of our American industries and they comprise from 30 to 55 per cent of the stockholders of our large corporations.

"They are beneficiaries of 80 per cent of the life insurance written, which totals over $100,000,000,000.

"Women inherit two thirds of all the estates that are probated; 76 per cent of the estates left by men and 49 per cent of the estates left by women.

"The taxable income reported by women in 1928 was over $9,000,000 or approximately 38 per cent of all the income reported.

"Women buy 80 per cent of all the consumable commodities and one out of every five persons gainfully employed is a woman.

"Twenty-three women in the United States have over $25,000,000 each. The collective wealth of the women in the United States, including all the insurance policies made out to them, is in the neighborhood of $200,000,000,000, or 70 per cent of the country's entire private wealth, and it is estimated that within the next 100 years women will own all of the private wealth of the country."

Turning to general business and financial prospects, Mr. Wilson said: "We are now at the end of the recovery period and today we are entering upon the highway of prosperity."

Ipswich Clams Giving Support To 300 Diggers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IPSWICH, Mass., March 20—Three hundred persons are supporting themselves by digging clams on the sandy flats of this town, making it the community's chief industry since the closing of a hosiery mill. Not more than 50 were engaged in clam digging a few years ago.

Part of the $20,000 appropriated by the State Legislature last year to aid coastal communities in increasing the clam harvest by "planting" seed, was utilized here. Result is that this and other coastal areas expect to harvest this year the largest crop of clams in half a century.

Officials of the Bureau of Marine Fisheries handle coastal areas like a huge farm, cultivating and planting under their program of assistance. Farm plows are used on beach flats at low tide, when seed clams are "planted" in huge furrows, to be covered later by the rising tide.

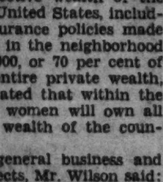
'Pedestrian Lights' Law Almost Voted in Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 20 (AP)—The House yesterday killed by a narrow margin a bill which would have required pedestrians to wear "reflectors" while walking on highways at night. The vote was 90 to 86.

Representative Alfred Watson of Hartford, the bill's sponsor, told the House steps should be taken to curb the rising toll of automobile fatalities.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Rain and slightly warmer tonight and Sunday; lowest temperature tonight near 40 degrees; somewhat colder Sunday night or Monday; moderate to fresh east to southeast winds, shifting to southerly and to westerly Sunday night.

Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut: Rain and slightly warmer tonight and Sunday.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Rain or snow and slightly warmer tonight; Sunday rain and warmer; colder Sunday night.

Maine: Rain or snow tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing east or southeast winds becoming southerly Sunday and shifting to westerly over south portions Sunday afternoon, and overcast weather with rain tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	33	Minneapolis	24	22
Bermuda	64	62	New Orleans	78	70
Chicago	36	34	New York	40	36
Denver	38	28	Norfolk	50	46
Helena	32	30	Philadelphia	38	36
Jacksonville	84	64	St. Louis	50	50
Kansas City	36	34	San Francisco	48	48
Los Angeles	48	48	Washington	44	42
Miami	74	72			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., March 20.
B—Minimum, March 19.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:55 p. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Sunday, 4:19 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Sunday, 7:01 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Monday, 7:24 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:28 p. m. tonight.
Light all vehicles at 5:36 p. m. Sunday night.

Sparks of Water Boat Held Laila Blaze Cause

Boston News Today

Definite Finding Declared Unlikely

The most probable cause of the fire which last week swept the nitrate-laden steamship Laila, at her dock in Charlestown, was sparks from the funnel of a water boat alongside the Laila at the time the fire started. This is understood to be the verdict of officials of the marine inspection and navigation division of the commerce department, according to a special dispatch to the Monitor from Washington. They will withhold official announcement of the findings until the report of the special hearing on the fire, held in Boston, arrives in the capital.

Possible communistic activities have been absolved of all blame. Officials here who investigated at Boston and who have a report from the owners of the ship and from the ship's engineer to support their conclusions frankly state it will be impossible ever definitely to assign the cause of the disastrous blaze.

It has been determined that there was no smoking by crew members or by anyone else that could have caused the fire and that efforts to quell the blaze were prompt and efficient. Nitrate generates oxygen as it burns and therefore can feed on itself without outside air, rendering it almost impossible to quell once it is started. In fact, the water thrown on the blaze probably aided its spread, it is believed.

The fire was first observed on the top of a bag of nitrate. An officer took this bag in his arms to throw it out of harm's way, but it split and spilled and spread its burning contents to other bags, the findings state.

Narrow Gauge Line Sale Is Discussed

"Provided the price paid is a fair and reasonable one," officials of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad are in favor of the Boston Elevated taking over the operation of the Narrow Gauge lines from East Boston to Revere Street, Revere.

This attitude was revealed last night in an announcement by the officials on the eve of a public hearing on a bill to authorize the transfer, before the House committee on transportation.

The question is not a new one. Last year the division of metropolitan planning passed a resolution favoring the acquisition of the East Boston-to-Revere lines by the Metropolitan District, which in turn would lease it to the Elevated. It was pointed out in the report that enactment of the bill into law would mean a 10-cent fare between Revere, Winthrop and Boston.

The planning division estimated that approximately 4,000,000 additional fares would be gained, or a revenue of $400,000 by the Elevated. The proposed rental fee by the Metropolitan District was placed at $67,500 with additional operating costs of $255,000. The division stated the property might be purchased for approximately $1,100,000, but added that it was not prepared to state whether this sum represented "a fair value on the property."

An excess of cost of service over receipts during February of $120,409.93 was reported by the Elevated trustees yesterday. Last year, in the same month, the excess was $83,606.

Flood Control Plans Forwarded

Allocation to the four states involved, of land damage costs which will result from federal construction of the eight dams contemplated in the Connecticut River Flood Control project, was one of the main points under consideration today by representatives of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Connecticut, meeting with army engineers in the office of Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, today.

It was hoped that by the end of the all-day conference a practically complete draft of an interstate flood control compact would have been worked out for early presentation to the legislatures of the four states for ratification.

The same group met last week in Hartford, Conn., to prepare preliminary plans for the compact.

At that time it was stated that the cost of the proposed eight dams would be about $10,500,000 and that the land damage costs, which must be paid by the states, would amount to about $2,700,000.

Two of the dams would be built in Massachusetts, three in Vermont and three in New Hampshire. Those in Massachusetts would be located at Knightsville on the Westfield River and at one of three proposed sites on Miller's River. Delegates from New Hampshire and Vermont hope to keep the locations of the dams in those states a secret in order to avoid raising of land prices.

The flood control conference was appointed by the governors of the four states at a recent meeting in Hartford. There are three delegates from each state.

Superior Court Clerks Dismissed

Four more women clerks in the office of John Patrick Connolly, clerk of Suffolk Superior Court for civil business, received notice of dismissal today. This brings the total to more than 20 who have been discharged with no reason given since Mr. Connolly took office in January. When he was elected to office he stated publicly that no employee would be discharged who was performing his duty.

Mr. Connolly was not available to newspapermen seeking to learn the cause of the wholesale dismissals today. William Creed, Mr. Connolly's secretary, told the press he did not know where the Clerk of Courts was, nor did he know his employer's telephone number.

One of the women dismissed today has been employed in the office since 1919, and another since 1924.

Mackerel Fleet Plans for Catch

Mackerel, schooling off the Winter Quarter Light Ship, are a sure sign of spring, declared Boston's fishermen today as they groomed their schooners for the catch.

Ships from both Boston and Gloucester are already being prepared for the annual trip to the waters off the Virginia Capes in search of the valuable fish. The schooner Alden, commanded by Capt. Frank Mineo, plans to set sail Wednesday in order to be the first of the mackerel fleet to sail this year.

Spring Arrives at 7.45 P. M.; Snowfall Is Lowest on Record

With spring preparing to enter Boston at 7:45 this evening, statisticians from the U. S. Weather Bureau and officials in cities and towns throughout New England today produced reams of figures indicating that old King Winter's crown sat none too heavily on his head this season.

With states from Connecticut to Maine reporting unexpected savings in their public works department appropriations for snow removel, the Weather Bureau here added up the seasonal snowfall and found it to be the lowest in the 66 years of its history.

Beginning with the winter season proper, last Dec. 21, only 4.4 inches of snow fell in Boston. Counting the fall last November and early part of December, a total of 8.4 inches arrived, more than 1½ inches below the all-time record low for the whole season set in 1875-76.

Snow Equipment Idle

Thus, while Boston's expensive new snow-fighting equipment stood ready to be called into action, the call never came and the city saved $795,455. The State as a whole, however, reported a saving of only $62,000 up to Feb. 4. Reason for this was explained by William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, as being due to the considerable sums spent in sanding icy roads in the western part of the Commonwealth.

In other parts of New England, Connecticut reported a saving of $400,000 in snow-removal costs up to the middle of February this year, and Maine's State Highway Commission estimated a saving of $40,000 in the same period. New Hampshire reported no saving—and no increase. Figures from other sections were not available.

The Boston & Albany and the Boston & Maine railroads were especially thankful for the small amount of snow this winter, both reporting tremendous saving in expenditures thereby. Boston & Albany officials announced a reduction in expenditures from $90,000 to $11,000 during December, January and February of this year as compared with the same period last year. The Boston & Maine declared its expenditures had dropped from $431,000 in 1936 to $40,000 this year.

Other features have combined with the lack of snow to make this

(Continued on Page 12, Column 2)

Merger Plans Striking Snags In Connecticut

Proposed Consolidation in Educational Affairs Is Vigorously Fought

Leaders Oppose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 20—The two chief state departments dealing with public education in Connecticut joined forces this week to fight the proposal of the State Reorganization Commission to merge them into one.

Albert I. Prince, chairman of the State Board of Education, and Albert N. Jorgensen, president of Connecticut State College, presented to the reorganization committee of the General Assembly a joint statement opposing the proposed merger.

The education officials also objected to the commission's proposal for appointment of the State Commissioner of Education by the Governor, instead of by the State Board of Education as at present, charging the change would "open the way for introduction of politics into the school system."

Dr. Jorgensen revealed that the commission, in its two proposals, had gone counter to the advice of its own expert on education, Dr. Clyde Hill of the Yale School of Education.

Bay State Held Up

As on several other occasions in consideration of the reorganization plans, the experience of Massachusetts was held up as an example of what not to do.

The joint statement of the two boards pointed out that "some years ago Massachusetts State College was placed under the State Department of Education. This plan proved so unsatisfactory that after a four-year trial the Legislature restored the board of trustees and gave it full control of the State College."

Dr. Hill, engaged as consultant on education by the reorganization commission, had also opposed the plan suggested by the commission for appointment of the State commissioner of education by the Governor with consent of the Senate. The commissioner is now appointed by the State Board of Education. The board is appointed by the Governor with legislative approval.

"Since the very beginning of public school education in this country," said the joint statement, "great effort has been made to keep the schools out of politics. We respectfully refer you to the experience of such states as Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

"In Pennsylvania the commissioners of education appointed by the Governor have changed with every change in the administration so that no consistent educational policy has been followed and school officers from presidents of teachers' colleges down have been replaced again and again to meet partisan and political demands."

Governor Summons

HARTFORD, Conn., March 20 (AP)—Steps to avoid further partisan flare-ups were taken today by the reorganization committee of the Connecticut General Assembly after its leaders had been summoned by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross for a conference.

As a result of the half-hour parley in the executive office attended by Senate Chairman Raymond J. Devlin and House Chairman George L. Warncke, the committee named a subcommittee to consider and act in the future on any proposed changes in the reorganization commission's program.

The intercession of Governor Cross served to allay partly in some quarters the fear that the partisan differences would result in the scrapping of most, if not all, of the commission's proposals to consolidate state agencies into 18 departments.

Maine Senator Urges Big Cuts In State Costs

Fernald Says New Taxes Unnecessary If Economies Are Made

Points Out Where

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 20—Senator Roy L. Fernald intends to proceed with his campaign to prove that new taxes need not be levied in Maine if certain reforms and economies are carried out. Up to last night he had advanced a dozen recommendations, which, he declared, would save the State $667,000—and further suggestions are to come, he added.

Undaunted by the pungent criticisms of some of his colleagues—who object mainly to the Senator's method of making his recommendations on the floor of the Senate instead of in the seclusion of the meetings of the "economy committee" of which he is one of three members—Senator Fernald declared last night his conviction that a program of this sort will eventually be adopted at the demand of the citizens of Maine.

Stressing the necessity of avoidance of new taxes, from a political—if from no other, standpoint—he quoted a letter he had received from former Gov. Percival P. Baxter, as follows:

Blamed on Republicans

"The situation that faces Maine Republicans in 1938 disturbs me. . . . Brann is resourceful politically. The deficit will be blamed on the Republicans, and new taxes upon a tax burdened people will furnish him with a club with which to belay us. . . . Upon the way you handle the tax issue in Maine rest great events."

The specific proposals advanced by Senator Fernald with the support of Senator John E. Willey, who is also on the economy committee, are these:

Consolidation of the Departments of Inland Fisheries and Game, of Forestry, and of Sea and Shore Fisheries, with the Maine Development Commission, into a single Department of Conservation. Estimated saving, $125,000 a year.

Discontinuance of a state appropriation for the Augusta Airport.

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Town Meeting Votes Static Out At Presque Isle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine, March 20—An ordinance prohibiting operation of electrical gadgets liable to interfere with good radio reception, between 4 p. m. and midnight, was the matter of chief interest at a short town meeting in Presque Isle, held in the Opera House. Business was completed in two hours.

One citizen arose as soon as this article of the warrant was read, to inquire if he must refrain from slaking his thirst until midnight, if his electric pump caused radio interference—as he believed it did.

He was informed that condensers installed at appropriate points would enable the pump to operate without offending the ears of near-by listeners.

Another citizen was disturbed about his electric dry shaver. Well aware that it produced an unbearable uproar in his own radio, he feared that the new ruling might result in his appearance in an unshaven condition at social functions in the evening.

He was assured, however, that the effect of his razor was not likely to extend beyond his own residence.

After warm discussion over the effectiveness of "interference eliminators," the motion was put to the vote and passed, but with the deadline for interference moved to five o'clock instead of four.

Special Relief Plans

Pursuant to the initial announcement of "Boston Relief Plans" as published in The Christian Science Monitor of January 22, 1937, and to the encouragement given to all who desired to contribute thereto, it was stated that later on a separate appeal for contributions to the special Unemployment and Relief Fund of The Mother Church would be made. This fund of a general charitable nature is administered by The Mother Church Almoner. It has been very helpful in the past and the need continues.

Contributions to this special Unemployment and Relief Fund may be tendered directly to Edward L. Ripley, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, and will be used for local unemployment and other relief.

In administering this relief the Almoner of The Mother Church and his assistants will co-operate with other charitable organizations in Boston to avoid duplication in the relief extended.

This fund is entirely separate from the Local Charity Fund of The Mother Church, which is provided for by collections taken when needed at the Wednesday Evening Meetings.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Police to Seek Status of Phones Seized in Raids

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 20—An effort to determine in Superior Court the status of telephones found in gambling establishments will be made by Worcester police officials as the result of a recent clash with the local branch of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company over phones seized in recent raids on a bookie establishment. Plans for the court fight were announced today.

The first victory in the move to legally settle this question went to the police when Associate Justice Harold H. Hartwell ruled in District Court last Wednesday, following testimony that the police found the phones connected directly with a race track, obviating the necessity for dialing, that the police had a right to seize them, and ordered them held. When an appeal was made from his decision by the attorney for the company, Judge Hartwell advised the police to make it a point to carry the matter to the District Attorney and to fight the case when it came up for disposition.

In ruling that the seized phones be held, Judge Hartwell said, referring to the petition of the telephone company for the return of the phones: "These petitions present a complicated problem that is difficult to pass upon. Hastily, it seems to me that these phones are all part of gaming equipment. In order that the police might properly curb gambling, they should have a definite ruling to work on. The case is one for the District Attorney and the Superior Court."

Larger Lightship For Boston Harbor

A new lightship to guard the ocean approaches to the port of Boston, larger than the present 45-year-old craft but smaller than the recently-constructed Nantucket Shoals lightship, is a step nearer construction today, with a House Appropriations Committee recommendation for $320,000 for that purpose before Congress.

A new and modern lightship is held to be essential for Boston's increasing commerce and to meet needs long visible to mariners, according to Boston shipping men. The House Appropriations Committee did not confine itself to the lightship, but recommended $14,000 additional with which to recondition the tender Shrub, located in the Boston, or second lighthouse, district, under skippership of Capt. George E. Eaton.

Boston Imports Largest Share Of Canadian Lumber

Boston is getting a larger share of Canadian lumber than any other port in the United States. Yet the quota fixed by the Canadian reciprocal trade agreement appears in no danger of being filled. Importers bringing in lumber under the quota allotment pay only half of the regular duty and tax.

These facts were disclosed at the Custom House today, when Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, stated that 1,547,613 board feet of Douglas fir and western hemlock had been brought into the Massachusetts customs district from Canada during the first two months of the year. "The nearest competitor in the volume of such imports was the Dakota customs district, which took 1,499,398 feet," Mr. Maynard said.

The agreement between the two countries provides for the United Sttates to cut the duty and tax in half for 250,000,000 feet a year. Imports of the entire country for the first two months were only 8,356,059 feet or 3.3 per cent of the quota.

Original duty and tax amounted to $4 a thousand feet, explained Mr. Maynard, but the trade pact cuts it to $2.

Other commodities affected by the trade agreement are coming to Boston in quantities, declared Mr. Maynard. "Seed potatoes, for instance, from Canada entered the Massachusetts district in January and February to the extent of 420,858 bushels. But Virginia beat Massachusetts with 446,279 bushels imported, though the seed was white potatoes, going to a land noted for producing sweet potatoes," he said.

Total seed potatoes brought into the country from Canada for the two months amount to 1,480,193 bushels, or 3.3 per cent of the quota allowed for any one year, at the reduced tariff rates.

"The potato year starts Dec. 1 under the trade pact," he said. "The regular duty is 75 cents a hundred pounds, but the trade agreement cuts it to 60 cents for imports up to Feb. 28 and reduces it further from March 1 to Nov. 30, during which time importers pay only 45 cents duty."

Another federal statute affecting Boston's commerce is the Philippine Independence Act, which admits products of the Philippines free of duty until specified quotas are filled. Coconut oil, extensively used in the manufacture of soap, was brought to Boston in the first two months of the year to the extent of 7,109,770 pounds. During the same period, the total brought to the United States was 59,598,617 pounds, or 13.3 per cent of the quota for the entire year. After the quota is filled, a duty of 2 cents a pound is assessed, Mr. Maynard declared.

Strikers Open Court Fight On Sit-Down Fines

Connecticut Men Ready to Carry Case to Highest Tribunal

95,000 Benefit

Textile Mills Boost Wages; Worcester Plant Signs C. I. O. Compact

Today's New England labor news in brief:

Groton, Conn.—Court test of sit-down strike loomed when 56 ejected sit-down strikers of the Electric Boat Company announced they will appeal to the "highest court in the country," if necessary, against $3 fines imposed for "trespassing."

Boston—The number of New England textile employees receiving 10 per cent wage boosts rose to 95,000 as the C. I. O. announced it will open regional textile headquarters in Boston "in a few days."

Worcester, Mass.—Organizers of the C. I. O. signed their first agreement with a steel plant here, Reed and Prince Manufacturing Company, after failing to make headway with employees of American Steel & Wire Company.

Providence, R. I.—Department store spokesmen agreed to confer today with C. I. O. representatives over demands for both selling and non-selling employees.

Strikers to Appeal

GROTON, Conn., March 20 (AP)—Fifty-six of the 112 Electric Boat Company sit-down strikers found guilty on trespass charges in town court have elected to appeal rather than pay $3 fines imposed on them by Judge Nathan Belcher.

The 56 were locked up in New London (Conn.) county jail for two to four hours until appeal bonds of $60 each were furnished by Francis X. McCann, Committee on Industrial Organization representative here.

Defense Attorney Abraham S. Albrecht of Hartford, Conn., said the appeal would be made to the Court of Common Pleas of New London county and that he would "appeal if necessary to the highest court in the country."

Others Pay Fines

The remaining 56 chose to pay the fines. Costs, divided among the 112, amounted to 8 cents a man.

Mr. McCann, who in court asked all those arraigned to appeal and go to jail, if necessary, promised the convicted men that their families would be taken care of if they gave their addresses to union leaders.

The wives of the 56 men who elected to appeal were summoned to strike headquarters to register for relief.

In finding the 112 strikers guilty of trespass under Connecticut statutes, Judge Belcher said, "The right of the peaceful possession of property did not apply to workmen desiring to strike." The men were arrested Feb. 24, the day after the strike at the submarine shipyard of the boat company.

Small mill owners in New England followed the lead of the larger firms today in announcing 10 per cent wage increases, effective in most cases on March 29.

The wave of pay boosts, putting added purchasing power into the pockets of 95,000 workers, but promising higher prices on textile goods for general consumers, was timed by the employers with the start of John L. Lewis's C. I. O. campaign to organize 1,250,000 textile workers throughout the country.

Pay boosts were announced by small firms in Fall River and Linwood, Mass., and Burlington, Vt. Larger mills which increased pay envelopes were the American Thread Company, with 1750 employees at Willimantic, Conn., and the American Woolen Company with 2500 workers at Winooski, Vt.

At New York, strategists of the textile labor drive, headed by Sidney Hillman, announced they will open New England regional headquarters in Boston "within the next few days." The office will be directed by Hyman Blumberg, vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Mr. Hillman, former head of the Amalgamated, said 400 to 500 organizers will be sent out within the next four weeks to augment the 100 now in the field.

With $500,000 on hand to launch the unionization drive, Mr. Hillman reiterated that the pay rises of 10 per cent would not stop the process of organization.

"These wage increases mean simply that employers recognize they must pay better wages and are trying to forestall unionization," he declared. "But the workers will be unionized and will also receive more money.

"Low textile wages have tended to keep down American wage standards generally. They have restricted the purchasing power of millions and thus delayed the coming of real and lasting prosperity to our country.

"The real root of textile evils is lack of organization. This has brought about chaotic conditions, resulting in strikes and other labor troubles which, in their turn, have brought still further chaos. It is the purpose of the textile workers' organizing committee to bring a decent standard of living to the textile workers and to put an end to the chaotic and demoralizing conditions."

The organization map centers for New England in Boston; For northern New Jersey, in Passaic; for the Middle Atlantic field, in Philadelphia; for the upper South, in Roanoke, Va.; for the deep South, in

(Continued on Page 12, Column 5)

Maine Mills Boost Wages; Shoe Union Extends Drive

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 20—Good news in Maine, this week, was the 10 per cent wage increases announced in the textile industry.

More than 3900 employees of the Bates, Androscoggin and Hill mills in Lewiston will receive an estimated $360,000 more a year in their pay envelopes as a result of the announcement. Mills at Augusta and Saco also were effected while the general 10 per cent increase announced by the Pepperell mills will effect workers in Lewiston and Biddeford.

Lewiston mills had given a 10 per cent raise at Christmas time, also.

The wage increase preceded any attempts of the C. I. O. in the Maine textile field, though C. I. O. organizers are at work in all Maine shoe centers. Twelve organizers have been allotted to Maine where the C. I. O. has launched a strong drive in the shoe industry, particularly at Lewiston and Auburn where more than 6000 are now employed in booming shoe factories.

At a Lewiston mass meeting of shoe workers, this week, C. I. O. speakers representing the United Shoe Workers of America, assailed the attitude of the clergy who in some instances, last Sunday, warned their parishioners against outside organizers. Speakers urged clergymen to go into the shop and investigate conditions for themselves.

Friday, C. I. O. organizers announced they had requested Lewiston and Auburn manufacturers to meet with them to discuss working conditions in the factories, but it was regarded as doubtful if their requests would receive attention.

Sunday Sports Bill

Accepting a minority report of the committee, the Senate, Friday, voted 22 to 3 against a bill which would amend the local option Sunday sports bill to define the word amateur sport as any sport or game the participants in which are otherwise gainfully employed and to which they do not devote a major portion of their time or effort.

Opponents of the bill read into it an attempt to let down the barrier for professional sports and argued it would permit a participant to be classed as an amateur though 99 per cent of his income was from such sport and one per cent from his other employment. Objecting to the wording of the bill, opponents also declared it would prohibit persons not gainfully employed from any Sunday sports.

Sunday amateur sports in Maine are now controlled by local option.

Beer Tax Opposition

Opponents of the new beer tax who filed voluminous petitions against it and sought initiative action to repeal it only to find they had headed the petitions to refer to the wrong law, struck another snag this week and it appeared opposition to the new tax has definitely faded as far as legislative action is concerned.

The judiciary committee ruled, Friday, the petitions were lacking in valid signatures and contained less than the 12,000 which are necessary in such cases. The petitions when presented bore 14,000 signatures but the validity of many were questioned.

Colleges and Peace

Maine colleges voted this week not to participate in national peace demonstrations April 22. In many colleges the demonstrations will take the form of strikes.

Delegates from Maine, Bowdoin and Colby meeting at Bates College voted to institute a series of discussion groups, one on each college campus where speakers will discuss in open forums the question of security by isolation or international cooperation. A member of the faculty of the host college will preside in each instance.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—"Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown, Mary Cheffey and others. 8:30.

Copley — "Bloodstream," a WPA Federal Theater presentation. 8:30.

Movies

South Station Theater—"New York's Waterfront," "Sweden Travel," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Sugar in Virgin Islands," Georgie Price, "Nice Work," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fine Arts—"Mystic Mountain," with Dita Parlo, French and German, with English subtitles. 1:20, 4:10, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Evergreen," featuring Jessie Matthews. 2:35, 5:25, 8:10.

Paramount and Fenway—"A Doctor's Diary," with John Trent, Helen Burgess and George Bancroft. Fenway: 1, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Head Over Heels in Love," with Jessie Matthews. Fenway: 2:35, 5:25, 8:40. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:15.

Memorial—"Love Is News," featuring Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 10 a. m., 1:10, 4:25, 7:35, 10:05. "Wings of the Morning," with Henry Fonda and Annabella. 12:30, 3:40, 6:55, 9:05. Also "March of Time." 12:50, 4, 7:15, 10:30.

Uptown—"Stolen Holiday," with Kay Francis. 1, 4, 7:10, 10:10. Also "You Only Live Once," featuring Sylvia Sidney and Henry Fonda. 2:25, 5:35, 8:40.

Metropolitan—"Nancy Steele Is Missing!" with Victor McLaglen, Walter Connolly and Peter Lorre. 11:15 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:35, 10:20. Stage: Benny Davis and "Stardust Revue of 1937."

Tremont—"Bullets or Ballots," with Joan Blondell and Edward G. Robinson. 8:45, 11:31 a. m., 2:17, 5:24, 8:16. Also "A Woman Rebels," with Katharine Hepburn. 10:05 a. m., 12:51, 3:53, 6:44, 9:51.

Colonial—Screening of Pearl Buck's book, "The Good Earth," featuring Paul Muni and Luise Rainer. Daily and Sunday, 2:30 and 8:30.

Boston—"Woman Wise," featuring Rochelle Hudson and Michael Whalen. 10:42 a. m., 1:32, 4:58, 7:45, 10:14. Stage: Cab Calloway and his orchestra together with the Cotton Club Revue.

Exeter—"More Than a Secretary," starring Jean Arthur and George Brent. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Rainbow on the River," with Bobby Breen and May Robson. 3:10, 6:10, 9:05.

Radio Programs

On Page 13

State and Orpheum—Joan Crawford, William Powell and Robert Montgomery in "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney." Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15. Also "Dangerous Number," with Robert Young, Ann Sothern and Reginald Owen. Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9.

Modern—"Beloved Enemy," starring Merle Oberon and Brian Aherne. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Ready, Willing and Able," with Ruby Keeler, Allen Jenkins, Lee Dixon and Louise Fazenda. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:14.

Coolidge Corner—"The Holy Terror," with Jane Withers. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "You Only Live Once," featuring Sylvia Sidney and Henry Fonda. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

University—"Stolen Holiday," featuring Kay Francis. 3:15, 6:30, 9:55. Also Bobby Breen in "Rainbow on the River." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Music

Majestic Theater—"Carmen," presented by the Federal Music Project. 8:15.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

Fogg Art Museum—"Murder in the Cathedral," by T. S. Eliot, presented by the Poets' Theater of Harvard. 9.

Wellesley College—Gluck's ballet-pantomime, "Don Juan," presented for the first time in America. Alumnae Hall. 8:15.

Women's City Club—Mlle. Marguerite Clement on "French Politics and Statesmen of Today." 40 Beacon Street. 6:30.

Norwich University Club—Annual banquet. Col. William J. Keville guest speaker. University Club. 6:30.

Hotel Bradford—Grand military ball conducted by Disabled American Veterans' Association. 8.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

Notes on forthcoming plays appear on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Blind Handicraft Shop—Annual benefit sale for blind craftsmen. Under auspices of National Civic Federation. 73 Newbury Street. Last day of two-week sale.

Tomorrow

Music

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano; Harry E. Dickson, violinist; Reginald Boardman, accompanist. Fenway Court. 2.

City Club—Candlelight concert by the 18th Century Sextet of the 18th Century Symphony Orchestra, Raffaele Martino, director. 4.

Copley Theater—Concert by the State Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede conducting. 8:15.

Hotel Puritan—Musical program by the Boynton-Kisiel Trio. 12:30-2:30.

First Church—Johannes Brahms' Requiem. First Church Choir augmented by Harvard Church Choir, Brookline. William E. Zeuch, organist. 4:30.

Other Events

Boston School Committee—Conference on the school budget. Administration building, 15 Beacon Street. 2.

Boston Public Library—G. Nye Steiger on "Mikadoism and Sovietism in the Far East." 2:30. Also: Song recital by Esther Mott Tripp, lyric soprano. 8.

Old South Meeting House Forum—Sir Arthur Willert on "Europe in 1937." Corner of Milk and Washington Streets. 3:30.

Socialist-Labor Lectures—John W. Aiken on "The Paris Commune." 333 Massachusetts Avenue. 8.

Ford Hall Forum—Dr. Helgo W. Culemann and Count Raoul de Roussy de Sales debate: "In Its Challenge to Other Political Creeds, Does German National Socialism Endanger the Security of the World?" Music. 7:45

Monday

Women's Republican Club—Edward D. Sirois on "Municipal Finance." 46 Beacon Street. 11 a. m.

National Civic Federation—Charles J. Fox on "Taxation." Also one-act playlet, "A Woman Inquires." Chilton Club. 3.

New England Women's Club—Ella Munterberg on "Treasures of Cairo." Illustrated by oils and watercolors. Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

Boston Ruskin Club—Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney on "Literature and Life." Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library. 2.

Amateur Radio Bulks Large In Boston Hobby Show Plans

Amateur radio communication is one of the hobbies that will be well represented at the Leisure Time Exposition which opens in Mechanics Building on April 7. George Bailey of the Fellaway Radio Club will operate a sending and receiving station, under the auspices of the American Radio Relay League and, with other short wave enthusiasts, will give information to interested visitors.

At a definite hour each afternoon conversation will be carried with a fishing boat at sea. The station in the show will also keep in touch with a radio-equipped automobile traveling about Greater Boston.

Mr. Bailey, who is vice-president of the American Radio Relay League and also of the International Amateur Radio Union, is planning other novel features for this exhibit.

Photography is another hobby which will be prominent in the exposition, with several large camera clubs showing the best work of their members.

One of Boston's prominent dentists has made natural color photograph his hobby and some of his pictures will be shown. He has won such renown in this line that a few years ago he was commissioned by the Canadian Pacific Railroad to photograph scenes in the Canadian Rockies to be used for advertising.

The hobbies of a number of leading business men will be represented, including the beautiful woodcarving and furniture making which has been done by a craftsmen's club organized among professional men in Newton. In this connection there will be a complete home workshop in operation.

It will be shown how, in a great many cases, hobbies have been developed to a point where they yield profit as well as pleasure.

The promoters of the Leisure Time Exposition hope to bring to the attention of Bostonians finding themselves with spare time, due to reduced work-hours, forms of recreation which will enable them to make pleasurable use of their leisure.

Spring

(Continued from Page 11)

winter one of the most unusual seen at the Boston Weather Bureau. These include the season's temperature, dryness and lack of frost.

So far the temperature has averaged 35.2 degrees, making the winter the third warmest in the Weather Bureau's history. Previous warm winters were recorded in 1932-33, with a temperature of 36.5, the record, and in 1931-32, with a reading of 35.3 degrees. These other two winters, however, were marked with the normal amount of snowfall, so that the above average temperatures were not so noticeable.

As for dryness, Boston to date is 1.82 inches below the normal amount of precipitation for the year. To date since Jan. 1, a total of 8.5 inches has fallen, only 0.4 of an inch more than during the single month of December. Lack of frost this winter was explained as having been due to the fact that there was no snow on the ground.

Lest Bostonians count themselves too fortunate in the matter of snowfall, however, weather officials pointed out that snow is likely to fall in April as well as in December. In 1874, they said, 27 inches fell here, and in 1887, 13 inches covered the streets.

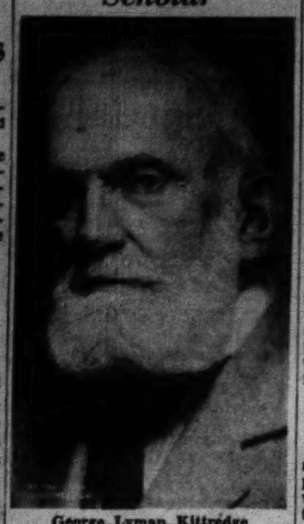
Hour of Spring's Debut Explained by Astronomer

IOWA CITY, Iowa, March 20 (AP)—Huzzas for spring were in order today, a challenging thermometer and snow clad fields notwithstanding.

"Spring begins March 20," said Charles C. Wylie, University of Iowa astronomer. It begins when the sun enters the constellation Aries. Astronomical calculations showed that the sun, en route north, would cross the equator north of New Zealand today at 6:45 p. m. (CST), which would make that the hour of spring's 1937 debut.

Professor Wylie credited Julius Caesar with establishing March 21 as the stationary date marking the opening of spring. The seasonal inaugural formerly was celebrated on diverse dates because of variations of calendars, lengths of years and beginnings of seasons.

Scholar



George Lyman Kittredge

Professor Emeritus at Harvard to Speak at Wellesley College Honors Day

Kittredge to Give Honors Day Address At Wellesley College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard's noted professor emeritus of English, Dr. George Lyman Kittredge, will be guest at the seventh annual Honors Day celebration at Wellesley College, March 22. He will address the faculty and students in Memorial Chapel on "Shakespeare and his Critics."

Honors Day at Wellesley was first set aside in 1931 for special recognition of academic achievement. Each year a distinguished scholar or educator has atended as speaker. Dr. Kittredge's predecessors include Dr. James Rowland Angell of Yale, Dr. William Allan Neilson of Smith, Dr. Karl T. Compton of M. I. T. Dr. J. Edgar Park of Wheaton. The program opens with an academic procession, led by the president of the college.

On this occasion the names of juniors and seniors who have won scholastic distinction are announced. Mildred H. McAfee, president of the college, will read the lists of Durant and Wellesley College Scholars who have attained respectively the highest and second highest averages in their classes. New members to Phi Beta Kappa also will be announced. At this time two members of the class of 1937 will be awarded trustee fellowships for graduate work in the United States or abroad. Other awards, such as the Alice Freeman Palmer Fellowship, the Fanny Bullock Workman Scholarship, the Anne Louise Barrett Fund for music, and the Horton-Hallowell Fellowship will be announced.

Curb on Campaign Spending Sought

In their mail today, the five candidates for Mayor of Boston found an open letter from the recently organized League for Clean Politics in Massachusetts. Its president, James J. Irwin, asked blunt questions on campaign expenditures and inspection of campaign accounts.

The letter was addressed to former Gov. James M. Curley, William J. Foley, John P. Higgins, Maurice J. Tobin and Robert G. Wilson on the stationery of the league, whose sub-title describes it as "an organization of exploited taxpayers regardless of party and whether paying taxes directly or indirectly as consumers." It read as follows:

Mr. Candidate:

This is an OPEN LETTER and reply hereto through the press is respectfully requested. An identical open letter is being mailed today to each of the other announced candidates known to us to be in the field.

On behalf of citizens of Boston and elsewhere in the Commonwealth who believe in honest elections and honest public administration, we respectfully ask your specific answer to the following questions:

1. Do you intend to comply with the law of the Commonwealth limiting the expenditures to be made by you and by your campaign committee and other agents in promoting your candidacy to the total of not more than $3000 in money and in other things of value? General Laws (Ter. Gen. Ed.) c. 55, s. 1.

2. How much has been expended in money and in other things of value in promoting your candidacy to date?

3. Are you willing to permit duly authorized representatives of the press to inspect at reasonable hours from time to time during the campaign the accounts of receipts and of disbursements which the law requires you and those acting for you to keep with vouchers therefor preparatory to making your report to the Secretary of State after the campaign shall have been concluded? See General Laws (Ter. Gen. Ed.) c. 55, s.s. 16 and 17.

Respectfully,

LEAGUE FOR CLEAN POLITICS IN MASSACHUSETTS
James J. Irwin, President.

Bon Ami Reports Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—A. E. Davison, vice-president and general manager of Bon Ami Company, told stockholders at the annual meeting that the volume of business in the first two months of 1937 was well ahead of the comparable 1936 period.

Votes on Oath and Sales Tax Major Events on Beacon Hill

The Legislative Week in Massachusetts

The House of Representatives' vote favoring repeal of the teachers oath law, Senate defeat of a proposed 2 per cent sales tax and passage of legislation legalizing the renting of bicycles on Sunday constituted major action in the Massachusetts Legislature this week.

Other action included the defeat of bills forcing utility companies to prove the reasonableness of their rates and providing for the appointment of a new Boston Police Commissioner. The week's activity is summarized as follows:

The Governor

Action: Signed a bill allowing cities and towns to borrow one half of 1 per cent of their average assessed valuation for the last three years to finance public welfare and relief expenditures.

Significance: Under this legislation the communities may keep their tax rates down by spreading relief burden over several years through bond issues.

Action: Vetoed a bill placing under civil service without a competitive examination the secretary to the Metropolitan District Commission.

Significance: The Governor said he could not sign the bill because it was inconsistent with his policy of requiring competitive examinations for available positions. However, the Governor's explanation did not jibe with his recent signing of a similar bill placing under civil service employees of the superintendent of buildings without examination.

The House

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill repealing the teachers oath law.

Significance: The repeal bill has cleared the first obstacle. Before final success it must successfully weather a stormy debate in the Senate and a possible veto by Governor Hurley. The action on the oath repeal bill shows the House liberal in the matter of opposing "gag" legislation, even if it is conservative in most other matters.

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill eliminating the double liability of stockholders in a bankrupt trust company.

Significance: The bill reduces the liability to the amount of the stockholder's investment. Last year Gov. James M. Curley vetoed similar legislation on the ground that the double protection for depositors was necessary.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill extending to 1938 Boston's authority to borrow money for development of the East Boston Airport.

Significance: Mayor Mansfield wishes to borrow $250,000 as the city's contribution to a $1,300,000 WPA development project. The Federal Government is to contribute $1,050,000. The loan act, under which Boston was permitted to borrow $1,250,000, ran out in 1933, after the city had obtained $900,000.

Action: Gave a first reading to a bill allowing cities and towns to regulate billboard advertising in their own limits.

Significance: Proponents of the legislation charge state supervision has resulted in billboards cropping up in districts where they should be prohibited. Opponents say the legislation will destroy a system which has taken years to establish.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill prohibiting cities and towns to borrow outside their debt limit for a period of five years.

Significance: Backers of the legislation argued such restriction should be established so that cities and towns may return at once to a "pay-as-you-go" policy. It was opposed as "strait-jacket" legislation likely to be dangerous.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill providing for the appointment of a new Boston Police Commissioner by the Governor on May 1 for a seven-year period, with removal power transferred from the Governor and Council to three justices of the Superior Court.

Significance: Under the legislation, Joseph F. Timilty, the Curley appointee as commissioner, undoubtedly would have been ousted. Its passage would have meant longer tenure in office for commissioners.

Action: Adopted a rule under which adverse reports on legislation accepted in one branch of the Legislature shall not be voted on in the other branch unless a member of the latter makes a special motion within three days.

Significance: This will speed legislative procedure. Until now both branches have voted on adverse reports, although seldom has there been disagreement. This rule probably will save many legislative hours.

Action: Accepted, with the Senate, an adverse report on a bill to investigate the activities of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association.

Significance: Regarded as retaliatory legislation against the federation which was successful in opposing Mr. Curley in the last few months of his administration.

Action: Adopted resolutions memorializing Congress to allocate definite sums for relief work in Massachusetts to be administered by state and local authorities rather than the Federal Government.

Significance: This would mark a return to the old CWA method of handling the work relief problem.

The Senate

Action: Killed a bill to establish a 2 per cent sales tax.

Significance: The sales tax proposal, a "pet" of Henry F. Long, state commissioner of corporations and taxation, is definitely unpopular in Massachusetts, although Mr. Long predicts it would raise $40,000,000 in revenue annually.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill legalizing the renting of bicycles and motorcars on Sunday.

Significance: This action eliminates a "joker" in the law discovered last year when the bicycle renting season was reaching a height.

Action: Adopted, with the House, an order establishing a four-member legislative committee to investigate the establishment of the now bankrupt Commonwealth Mutual Liability Insurance Company.

Significance: It was charged before a legislative committee that the company was established by a New York group for the purpose of fleecing Massachusetts citizens. The investigating group is to determine why the company was allowed to organize.

Action: Killed a bill placing upon public utility companies the burden of proving reasonableness of their rates during a rate case.

Significance: This legislation would have revised the entire basis of rate hearings. Now consumers or petitioners challenging a rate must prove the utility charges unreasonable.

What's Going On in the Arts

"Murder in the Cathedral"

T. S. Eliot's poetic drama of Thomas à Becket, "Murder in the Cathedral," was performed last night for the first time hereabout in the courtyard of the Fogg Art Museum in Cambridge. It was presented by the Poets Theater of Harvard. The performance will be repeated tonight and on the first three evenings of next week.

The designation of poetic drama should not put off the timid. "Murder in the Cathedral" is good theater. Its people are well characterized, there is suspense, tension, climax. The speeches given to the Archbishop are full of sonority and nobility; those of the Knights are terse, earthy and clipped, those of the chorus ominous, mournful and exalted in turn.

Moreover, this dramatic account of the slaying of Becket on a half-hint from King Henry is by no means portentously historical. In fact, it is full of irony, and very modern in its approach. The pretensions of despots, barons and priests are exposed. The suffering of the people under their rule is sympathetically portrayed. And the sophistry of the slayers is amusingly set against the casuistry of the Archbishop to whom martyrdom was a greater temptation than worldly power.

The device of making the Knights step out of history into the present to address the audience in extenuation of their crime is the occasion for some entertaining comments on the affairs of men. One of these comments has more topicality than the author could have foreseen—the reference to reform of the judiciary, which especially tickled last night's audience.

The production, under the direction of William Berssenbrugge, was admirable. The great hall of the Fogg Museum lent itself well to the purpose, with its height, its classic proportions and its cloister-like galleries. A small choir of men's voices set the atmosphere by reciting chants before the opening and helped to maintain it by parading through the galleries at the close of the intermission, chanting their prayers by candle-light. A statue of the Virgin, a large crucifix and a prie-dieu suggested the cathedral setting. The costumes by Alfonso Ossorio were illusively designed.

The performance had much to commend it. Irving Locke has the presence for the Archbishop, and when he has made himself more sure of his lines he should give an impressive impersonation. The priests, the knights, the tempters (in masks) and the women of Canterbury who constituted the chorus were played by young people who were probably mostly undergraduates. Their sincerity and vitality compensated for some technical shortcomings. The details of lighting, sound, choral movement and choral speaking were handled effectively.

L. A. S.

Jeanette MacDonald

In "Maytime," Coming to the State and Orpheum Theaters Next Friday

Boston Symphony Orchestra

For a conductor with a reputation as a program designer, Dr. Koussevitzky made up a remarkably ill-balanced list for the season's nineteenth pair of concerts (March 19-20). It stood as follows: Haydn, "Surprise" Symphony; Berezowsky, Symphony No. 3; Sibelius, Symphony No. 7, "The Swan of Tuonela" and "Finlandia."

The major position was held by a novelty conspicuously unworthy of the dignity. The climax came immediately after the intermission, and then the program tapered off. It was really unnecessary to play the "Finlandia"; the concert would have been long enough without it. With that out, the "Swan" legend could have opened the second half, and the concert could have closed with the Sibelius symphony.

That would have been an improvement, but nothing could have helped the Berezowsky item much. Nicolai Berezowsky, a native of Russia, now 36 years old, has been in America since 1922. He has been a member of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra and of the Coolidge String Quartet. This Third Symphony is the fifth of his compositions to be played by the Boston Orchestra within six years.

With all the good will in the world toward budding talent and toward Dr. Koussevitzky's eagerness to assist aspiring youth, we must protest that his devotion to Mr. Berezowsky is excessive. The Third Symphony differs little in character or style from the works of its composer previously heard here. It is a compendium of clichés. It was conducted by its composer, although Dr. Koussevitzky led the rest of the program.

There are still people who speak patronizingly of "Papa" Haydn. They are unwise. Haydn was a genius, the author of masterpieces, of which the "Surprise," for all its seeming naïveté, is one. He does not need much help from a conductor. Yesterday he had too much. Instead of allowing the charming melodies, the captivating devices, the firm structure and high spirits of the work to appear in their transparent beauty, Dr. Koussevitzky attempted an "interpretation." Contrasts of tempi and dynamics were exaggerated. Inner voices were too much subordinated. The first movement and the last were taken so fast that the line was blurred—not even the Boston Symphony Orchestra could keep it clear at such a pace. Tension was introduced into measures of simple delight. Gaiety was blighted with emotionalism. There was apparently an effort to make Haydn an Austrian Tchaikovsky. It was not successful.

The very qualities of interpretation which spoiled the Haydn made the Sibelius symphony irresistible. This superb piece of writing, stripped, somberly colorful, closely knit, charged with emotion, came to pulsing life under the conductor's magistral baton. Such a performance was enough—almost—to make one forget what had gone before. The rest of the program was well played, too, but, inevitably it was anti-climax.

L. A. S.

New Motion Pictures

An interesting feature of the new program which opened yesterday at the South Station Theater is an excerpt from a March of Time newsreel showing the establishment of weather stations on Howland Island, Amelia Earhart Putnam's next stop on her globe girdle. Although but a tiny sandpatch, this as well as Jarvis and Baker Islands would be highly important in a transpacific air route, as Mrs. Putnam is demonstrating. Other featurettes of more than passing note are "New York's Waterfront," a Silly Symphony, a Pete Smith short, "Sweden Travel," and a film showing sugar growing in the Virgin Islands.

Library Displays Medieval Books Revealing Garden Myths and Facts

The current exhibition of 75 books of herbals, at the Boston Public Library, could be matched perhaps by few libraries, at home or abroad. It starts with a thirteenth century manuscript, written in Navarre, includes two other medieval manuscripts and 14 incunabula, several of which are first editions, and winds up with Boston publications of the early 1800's.

The herbals of three or four centuries ago, which were catalogues of plans or books on gardening, often contained more myth than fact. But much of their charm lies in their combination of the marvelous and the commonplace, and in praceful woodcut illustrations.

For example, the manuscript from Navarre, which contains the De Proprietatibus Rerum of Bartholomaeus Anglicus, is a folio volume of 300 leaves, written on vellum, with a contemporary binding of wood covered with hide. A paper manuscript of 10 leaves, listing a Latin inventory for an apothecary's shop, dated 1477, is written in beautifully spaced columns, and the ingredients are surprisingly familiar today, nearly 500 years later. It includes plants which could be seen in a modern kitchen seed-box; seasame, mustard, anise, coriander, elecampne, burloss, basil, broom, calendulas, pansy and popples.

The first illustrated herbal printed was the Herbarium of Pseudo-Apuleius, published in Rome by Philippus de Lignamine, in 1481. The author, unidentified, lived in the fourth century, and this extremely rare first edition was printed from a manuscript now in the library of the Benedictine monastery at Monte Casino. Crude woodcuts, colored by hand, are of singular interest because they bear the marks of several contemporary superstitions. Perhaps the most amusing volume is New England's Rarities Discovered by John Josselyn, in 1672. On one of his voyages to America, Josselyn remained in the country over eight years, a prolonged sojourn which makes some of his statements, apart from the botanical field, seem curious indeed, especially when he declares that Indians in their assemblies speak "commonly in perfect hexameter verse." He closes the book with a gallant poem to an Indian squaw.

Murphy Hearing Resumes Monday

After two days of publicly investigating Howard Haines Murphy's fitness and competence as state commissioner of agriculture, Gov. Charles F. Hurley today prepared to resume the case on Monday, the hearing to start at 11 o'clock.

Testimony given on Thursday and Friday by witnesses called by the Governor brought charges that Commissioner Murphy has no grasp of the State's agricultural problems, that he has not even been a successful farmer, that he has appointed incompetent employees to the department, and that he is widely disliked by the farm vote which considers him unfit for office.

Eight witnesses have testified to date in the Governor's presentation against Mr. Murphy who was appointed two years ago by former Gov. James M. Curley.

Commissioner Murphy's counsel, former State Auditor Francis X. Hurley, cross examined witnesses who made the various charges but did not produce witnesses on Mr. Murphy's behalf. He is expected to do so next week after the Governor's case is completed.

Get-Rich-Quick Promoter Is Held

Focus on the John Bruce Heath "participating partnership" plan, operating through two offices in Boston and purporting to pay profits of 6 to 25 per cent, shifted to New York today, where the promoter is being held by the police.

Heath, now identified by the authorities as John Nelles Neville, a Canadian illegally resident in this country, has stated that he will not fight extradition to Massachusetts where warrants charging larceny have been issued against him.

The New York authorities are holding Heath, or Neville, without bail, as a fugitive from justice while an investigation is being made of his activities as publisher of the Financial Observer in that city. Hearing is scheduled in the First District Magistrate's Court Monday.

Meanwhile, Attorney General Paul A. Dever's office and the Securities Division of the Department of Public Utilities are continuing their investigation of Heath's financial set-up here.

Fernald

(Continued from Page 11)

Estimated saving for two years, $36,000.

State Insurance

Discontinuance of insurance on state property and eventual setting up of a state insurance fund. Estimated saving, $80,000.

Discontinuance of the $7000 appropriation for the Maine Egg-Laying Contest.

Placing of all state legal work in the hands of the Attorney General's office, saving the expense of separate attorneys for six departments. Estimated saving, $20,000.

Use of one automobile license plate instead of two. Estimated saving, $15,000.

Replacement of three-man racing commission by a single commissioner. Estimated saving, $5000.

Amendment of racing law so that "breakage" would go to the State. Estimated gain, $25,000.

Abolition of certain clerical work on excise taxes which could be handled more efficiently by cities. Estimated saving, $30,000.

Refinancing of state bonds under a constitutional amendment. Estimated saving, $120,000.

Governor's Council

The next proposal which he intends to advocate, Senator Fernald declared last night, provides for the abolition of the Governor's Council and the substitution for it of a council made up of the heads of five major departments: the Attorney General, Secretary of State, Secretary of Agriculture, State Auditor, and State Treasurer.

The Senator also indicated that, with Senator Willey, he intends later to give hearty endorsement to the establishment of a civil service or merit system of the type outlined in the currently discussed bill introduced by Senator Martin. He is also strongly in favor, he stated once more, of consolidation of county governments.

Senator Fernald indicated his intention of becoming a candidate for Governor in 1940, after Governor Barrows has had a chance for a second term. He believes, he said, that a program of the type he is now advocating will stand any candidate in good stead once the voters are educated to it.

Royal Typewriter Company

NEW YORK (AP)—Profits of Royal Typewriter Company in January were 66 per cent ahead of the like period last year, E. O. Faustmann, president, told stockholders at the annual meeting. In the first two months this year, he said, business was the best in the company's history. "Prospects for the remainder of the year are particularly bright," Mr. Faustmann added.

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Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Queen Mary	Mar. 24	Plymouth Mar. 29	Mar 23, 3:00 pm	Mar. 24, 11:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	Mar. 27	Mar. 22, 4:00 pm	Mar. 22, 7:30 pm
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco	Apr. 3	Mar 29, 4:00 pm	Mar. 29, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Mar. 30	Mar. 25, 4:00 pm	Mar. 25, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Apr 1	Mar. 27, 4:00 pm	Mar. 27, 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

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Pre-Fabricated Steel Homes Making Bid for Popularity

The Real Estate Week

The pre-fabricated, steel-framed, solid-foundationed, factory-built home, originally known as the "Ford" of the building trades, has found its initial New England building site in the delightful, residential district of Marblehead called Chapel Pines.

In this futuristic structure lives Donald Ferris, builder, who is sufficiently satisfied with his factory-fashioned model to make it an all-year-round home for himself and Mrs. Ferris. But Mr. Ferris no longer refers to the pre-fabricated house as the "Ford" of the real estate market.

This sudden change of viewpoint is typical of pre-fabricated home builders all over the United States. It seems at first like a jolt to the small-salaried masses who thought that pre-fabrication was intended to meet the requirements of their pocketbooks and thus to tap the lucrative field of home-builders who can spend no more than $4000 to $6000 to buy a place of their own. But Mr. Ferris eased the pressure of his first statement by adding, "low production costs will follow as fast as the sales go up."

But how to make the sales go up—that is the question. And the only answer, said Mr. Ferris, is to sell the pre-fabricated house on a strictly "quality" basis, creating a public demand that is not dependent chiefly upon price in direct competition with the conventional home.

That is what the pre-fabricated homemaker should have done in the first place, declared Builder Ferris, that is, emphasized the features of this home which make it a better one to live in than the wooden house. Instead, they emphasized low prices. With steel costs soaring, these low prices are not now possible. But the pre-fabricated house is none the less livable . . . so says Builder Ferris who is one of a growing army of persons in the United States who eat and sleep behind walls of asbestos and cement panels, bolted to a steep framework which he claims will neither warp, burn, shrink, crack or settle.

Flanked by soaring elms, well-shrubbed and raised from the road by a five-foot embankment, the pre-fabricated house at Chapel Pines looks warm and homelike. Knowing that pre-fabrication must first educate the public away from things conventional, Mr. Ferris wisely built his home in an isolated spot where it would not clash with older types of architecture.

As the visitor enters the front vestibuit and looks 30 feet across the living-room to the outer wall of a connecting dining-room, he instinctively listens to the jumble of facts and figures which Builder Ferris pours out with the quiet assurance of one who has tested his product and found something practical.

"The walls are windproof and will stand up against a 90-mile-an-hour gale . . . they will keep out drafts better than wood that shrinks, warps and cracks . . . they combine the essentials of structural strength and insulation against cold and heat better than wood, although the walls of a pre-fabricated house are only one quarter as thick as wood. Given a wooden and a pre-fabricated house of equal dimensions on the outside and the space taken up by walls and partitions in the pre-fabricated variety will be more than 75 per cent less than plaster and masonry.

"Will the flat roof leak? I could build a swimming pool or skating rink on my roof. It will hold the heaviest snowfall and serve only to keep the house warmer, since snow is an excellent insulation against cold.

"The doors always will close tightly because there is no shrinkage in frame or floors. No vermin can get in except through open doors. Even then, they cannot find places to hide. There are no hollow places in floors or walls. There is no plaster to crack, no swaying in the wind and no settling of the structure. A prefabricated house can be built on a solid ledge. It requires no cellar, merely a solid block of concrete to rest upon."

Can the pre-fabricated home be built like automobiles, on a mass production scale? "All except assembling," said Mr. Ferris. The automobile is built to standard requirements in the factory and assembled in another factory. The pre-fabricated house that Mr. Ferris lives in was built in the factory but assembled in the open where weather conditions interfered somewhat with the progress of the work. Construction delays cost money which might otherwise be used to reduce market prices.

Mr. Ferris is a family man as well as builder. He shows his home only by appointment. But there is no law against viewing his home from the street. And the Chapel Pines development itself is worth a visit.

All-Gas Apartments

Apartments with complete, independent heating and air-conditioning units comparable to a small-house heating plant and stored in the closet of the kitchen or living room . . . these are promised by builders of the all-gas apartments now going up at 1962 Commonwealth Avenue on the former Bliss estate in Brighton.

It's never been done before, that is, apartments have never had their own individual heating and air-conditioning units, declared officials of the Bryant Heating Company today. Which does not mean that the apartment house will be used for an experiment. On the contrary, the heating and conditioning units to be installed have been used for some time in single dwellings. This new venture merely requires an adjustment of small home heating to the apartment.

Why hasn't this been done before? Because individual apartment heating is only adaptable to gas units. Until now, gas rates have been too high to invite installment of small apartment gas heaters. With gas bills now comparable to oil heating, it is possible to start this new venture to boom gas consumption.

The air circulating system will be such that no odors can pass from one apartment to another . . . there will be no central heating plant . . . the air will be kept fresh and clear at all times . . . outside air can be brought into the apartment in the summer by operating a small fan . . . cool air can be drawn in on summer nights . . . the occupant of the apartment will have complete control of his own room temperatures.

The project is a co-operative arrangement between the Bryant Heating Company, the Boston Consolidated Gas Company and the Business Realty Company. The apartment house will be one of the largest in Greater Boston and will be finished in the fall.

New Homes Rising

Greater Boston has become a checker-board of modern home developments. As in Wells Fargo stage-coach days, homes are springing up chiefly along the great new highways that radiate out of Boston proper to pierce the suburbs with excellent transportation facilities. Latest indication of the trend of suburban housing was announced this week by Douglas and Hunneman. These realtors will open a new area in Wellesley, this spring, to occupy 50 acres on both sides of Oakland Street.

The name "Sheridan" home sites will utilize the name of a family which held control of these acres at a period when war between the states was pending. It is the intention of sponsors to sell custom-made homes designed to meet individual requirements of the buyer. There are no price restrictions. A better protection is architectural supervision.

The sponsors will tell you it takes careful planning and study by experts to put a development in shape for home buyers. Airplane pictures, contour maps and an architect were required simply to lay out roads to follow the lay of the land so that property can be located to the best advantage from the standpoint of light and outlook. Longfellow Park and Longfellow Pond adjoin the property, providing permanent protection against encroachments.

Lots will run from 12,000 feet to half an acre. Sidewalks will not parallel roads but will wind in and out among the trees. This is another of the many developments that will go exclusively to gas service of the latest type.

Old Homesteads Pass

Other great homesteads that have long held their present locations, some for more than 100 years, are rapidly giving place to the modern new-home development. Sometimes these homesteads have maintained their independence right in the heart of a large city, their green acres being eyed by the realtors with mounting envy. One of these, the old Cotton homestead and estate of six acres, bounded by Chatham, Beacon, Borland and Kent streets in Brookline, has finally given way before the offers of Charles A. Newhall, local real estate agent, who plans to build 100 units there and call the development Newhall Village.

Here, as in most other up-to-the-minute developments, individuality and originality will be the governing motive of design and architecture. In the first place, the village will be constructed as an isolated community with an exclusive community entrance from Chatham Street, facing Beech Park. It will be separated from the streets on all other fronts by a stone wall surmounted by a nine-foot fence.

A community spirit will be encouraged by a lodge keeper, stationed at the entrance to the village to keep tabs on deliveries, keep out undesirables and announce visitors in true hotel clerk fashion. Houses will be constructed with large living rooms and fireplaces, dining rooms that can be joined with living rooms into one large room, game rooms in the basements, model kitchen, two baths, three bedrooms, and garage. One unique feature will be the introduction to Greater Boston of the automatic garage doors that open by electrical contact when the car approaches.

Belmont Building

In the Goden Street, Kendall Gardens sections of Belmont, building has been going on at a pace to build construction figures up to their highest levels in this town since 1931. Two-car garages are popular here, being on a basis of 133 to 49 as compared with one-car garages. In 1936, figures released today reveal, 165 single-family homes were put up in Belmont in a mild boom that brought property values up nearly $1,500,000.

Winchester Active

The town of Winchester also reports building activities at the highest levels since 1928. The town's valuations were increased by $841,146 in 1936, adding 87 new homes and 30 garages. Building of the first theater in this town added $75,000 to the town's property valuations.

Pointing Way to a New Era

Ferris, Builder — Prefabricated House at Marblehead

Strike Appeal

(Continued from Page 11)

Atlanta, and for the Middle West, in Chicago.

Evidence of the price boosts in store for consumers came from Moses Pendleton, president of the American Woolen Company, who said his firm had withdrawn its fabrics from the market for repricing on a basis of the increased wage costs.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 20—Within 48 hours after receiving C. I. O. demands, Chester T. Reed, president of the Reed & Prince Manufacturing Co., makers of screws, announced he had signed an agreement with the C. I. O., in which the company recognizes the C. I. O. as sole bargaining agency for its workers.

Organizers were elated at the agreement, which calls also for a pay increase of 12½ cents an hour on all base and piece work and for adoption of a 40-hour week. They said they had enrolled 95 per cent of the firm's 750 employees.

Although the C. I. O. had planned first to organize the 4000 workers of the American Steel & Wire Co., Martin J. Walsh, an organizer, admitted they had met with little success there, owing to the recent granting by the company of a 10 per cent boost in pay and a 40-hour week.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 20—After a preliminary meeting of department store owners last night, United States Attorney J. Howard McGrath, their attorney, announced they will meet this afternoon with Joseph Sylvia, state chairman of the C. I. O.

The owners will consider demands made by Sylvia in behalf, first, of non-selling employees and more recently of the sales force, Mr. McGrath said.

Meanwhile, at Woonsocket, 10 families of strikers among a group of 2100 on strike at six mills were given food orders. Relief Supervisor John J. Ryan said they had been investigated in the customary way.

Gov. Robert E. Quinn declared he was unable to say what his policy will be regarding state relief for the strikers.

Art in Education Lecture Topic For Harvard Teachers

"The Aesthetic Factor in Education" was the theme of today's sessions of the 46th annual meeting of the Harvard Teachers Association at Sanders Theater, Harvard, when the place of art in modern education will be discussed by leading New England educators.

The association convention, sponsored by the Harvard Graduate School of Education, brought to a close a week of conferences by educators on current problems of training American youth.

Under the direction of Dr. Payson Smith, lecturer on educational administration at Harvard, the morning assembly opened at 10:15 o'clock, with addresses on "Art: A Vital Factor in Education," by Miss May J. Duff, of the High School of Practical Arts, Boston; "Art and Its Relationships," by Royal B. Farnum, of Rhode Island School of Design; and "Art in the Marketplace," by Richard F. Bach, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City. The lectures will be followed by general discussion.

After a luncheon of the educators at Memorial Hall, the meeting reassembled in Sanders Theater at 2 o'clock, with Dr. Smith again presiding.

Students from Wellesley College opened the afternoon program, under the direction of Miss Cecile de Banke, by demonstrating the technique of "The Speaking Choir," an example of present-day school training in unison speaking.

"The Modern Dance" was then exhibited by pupils from the Pauline Chellis Dance Studio, Boston, under the direction of Miss Chellis. The demonstrations ended with choral music by the Harvard Glee Club and a chorus from the Shady Hill School, Cambridge, directed by Prof. Archibald T. Davison, of Harvard.

Dr. Mildred H. McAfee, president of Wellesley College, concluded the meeting with an address on "Art in the Liberal Arts College."

France Honors Professor

STORRS, Conn., March 20 (AP)—Prof. Arsene Croteau, head of the foreign language department he founded 19 years ago at Connecticut State College, has been awarded the "Brevet et Officier d'Academie," by the French Government for his teaching of French.

One Lad Will Keep Close Eye Out for Custom House Beacon

Port of Boston Log

From some suburban hillside tonight a youth may gaze anxiously—oppressed by a sense of guilt—at the Custom House tower to see if the red beacon light has ceased its accustomed blinkings.

It so happened that today while this lad was enjoying the gull's-eye view of Boston, afforded those who ascend to the top of the Custom House, a Department of Commerce air beacon inspector was just completing his periodical examination of the mechanism which revolves the beacon lights.

The youth, finding himself alone, apparently, with the revolving drum of the light, obeyed a sudden impulse and raised his hands to test the power of the mechanism.

At that very instant the inspector completed his test and threw the switch. With a click the whirring mechnism stopped and the beacon ceased its turning.

Aghast at what he had apparently done, the boy stood a moment with mouth open—and then hurriedly vanished from the scene of his supposed crime.

* * *

Value of the Cape Cod Canal to shipping was evidenced today when the Army Engineers at the Custom House disclosed records showing that 1207 vessels had passed through the waterway in the first two months of this year, or nearly double the number for that same period a year ago, when 691 vessels used the canal. Larger vessels are using the cutoff since improvements, not yet complete, have been under way, the engineers state.

* * *

While the Cape Cod Canal is free to all comers, those using the Panama Canal pay a toll to Uncle Sam. During 1936 the 214 times that American Hawaiian Line vessels used the waterway, yielded $968,283 in tolls to the Government. These 33 ships serving 22 Atlantic and Pacific Coast ports, carried 1,327,127 tons of cargo steamed 1,489,000 miles, according to Roger D. Lapham, president. The 1936 profit of $321,788, after depreciation, and in spite of the enforced idleness of company's ships during the maritime strike, contrasts with a loss of $105,697 for 1935.

* * *

Water-borne business of the intercoastal lines, operating between Atlantic and Pacific ports, via the Panama Canal, is the target of a bill, now before the national House of Representatives, that seeks to give railroads freedom in rate-making to meet water competition without sanction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The channel to be used is repeal of the "long and short haul" clause of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Shipping men, the Intercoast Steamship Freight Association, the Boston Port Authority and shippers oppose the bill which would allow the railroads to make lower rates for long hauls than for short hauls over the same route.

Says the Port Authority: "If enacted it would take away from intercoastal steamship lines, upon whose regular and frequent sailings Boston and New England merchants and manufacturers so much rely, a large volume of cargo, with curtailment of service likely to follow."

Says the Intercoastal Steamship Freight Association: "Commissioner Eastman of the I. C. C. has characterized this proposed repeal of the long and short haul clause as a 'reversion to the jungle'. It would permit the railroads once more, as in years long past, to cut rates wherever water competition occurs, until that competition has been paralyzed, at the same time making their rates where water competition does not exist, high enough to insure a profitable operation of their business as a whole."

* * *

Overseas steamship companies have their problems too. One is the delay they face in port when calling here for an hour or so to pick up or debark passengers, due to the necessity of the skippers going to the custom house to enter and clear their ship. Solution of the difficulty is sought in two bills now before Congress, seeking to authorize collectors of customs to send deputies to the ships at the piers, make entry and clearance on board, expedite the movement of the craft in and out of port.

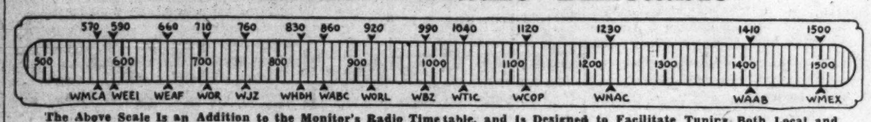
Trans-Atlantic steamship interests and the Boston Port Authority are pressing these bills, one in the Senate and one in the House, on the basis that it would be of special benefit to the business of this port, and necessary to the prompt dispatch of the vessels since more of the large companies are scheduling their steamers for calls to Boston.

* * *

Another fond sea tradition shattered! The romantic cry of the look-out man from masthead of the whaler, long recorded as "Thar she blows" has no foundation in fact. No less an authority than Capt. Hartson Bodfish of Vineyard Haven, one of the few remaining whaling ship skippers, broke this bubble of fiction when he told members of the old Merchant Marine Club of Boston, that in all his years of whale hunting in the Arctic, he never heard of or knew of any cry other than "blo-o-o-o."

"Hour of Choral Music"
FIRST CHURCH, BOSTON
(Berkeley and Marlboro Streets)
Tomorrow at 4:30 P. M.
Johannes Brahms' Requiem
60 VOICES—Combined Choirs of First Church in Boston and Harvard Church, Brookline
MRS. ESTHER DOWNING, Soprano
THEO CARREIRO, Bass
MAX POLSTER (Boston Symphony) Tympani
WILLIAM E. ZEUCH
Organist and Conductor
FREE PUBLIC INVITED

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Time table, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Metropolitan Opera: "Faust"	Dick Tracy sketch	Sport reports; records
5:15 Mal Hallett's Orchestra	String orchestra	Musical program	Sport reports; records
5:30 Checkerboard: variety	Bert Block's Orchestra	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten:	Sport reports; records
5:45 Checkerboard: variety	Bert Block's Orchestra	children's program	Sport reports; records
6:00 News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 Ben Feld's Orchestra	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	"Listen to Alice": music	Dinner concert
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sports	"Musical Roundup": variety	Dinner concert
6:45 "Swing Club": variety	NBC Home Symphony	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sport reports
7:00 Piano Club program	Message of Israel: address and	"Gift Family Scheme"	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Swing Club": variety	organ recital	Recorded variety	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:30 Band concert, Edward d'Anna, conductor; legend	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Gene Slate's Job Problems,"	"Symphonietta": recording
7:45	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	dramatic sketch	Lee Shelley's Orchestra
8:00 "Professor Quiz": question	Ed Wynn; Carlos Salzedo;	Saturday Night Party: James	"Benay Venuta's program":
8:15 and answer period	Don Voorhees's Orchestra	Melton; Tom Howard and	soloists; orchestra
8:30 Russ Morgan's Orchestra;	Industrial Chorus concert:	George Shelton; Stuart Er-	"Benay Venuta's program":
8:45 dramatic sketch; soloists	massed male choir	win; June Collyer; orchestra	soloists; orchestra
9:00 Grace Moore; Floyd Gibbons;	National Barn Dance: "Smilin'	"Snow Village" sketch	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
9:15 Vincent Lopez Orchestra	Ed"; Henry Burr; vocal trio;	"Snow Village" sketch	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
9:30 Saturday Night Serenaders:	Hot Shots; male trio; Uncle	"Chateau": Joe Cook; Albert	Sidewalk Quiz
9:45 soloists; orchestra	Ezra; Maple City Four	Payson Terhune; Major Doo-	Joe Smith's Orchestra
10:00 "Your Hit Parade": soloists;	Anniversary of founding of	little; Fibber McGee; Vienna	"Hawaiian Serenaders": vocal
10:15 male trio; Edith Dick; Gus	West Point: speakers	Boys Choir; orchestra	groups; orchestra
10:30 Haenchen's Orchestra	Anniversary of founding of	Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah	Concert orchestra
10:45 "Designs in Harmony"	West Point: speakers	Plantation: music	Concert orchestra
11:00 Rideout's forecasts; news	News; studio reports; Hilde-	Yankee News Service	Concert orchestra
11:15 Benny Goodman's Orchestra	garde, soloist; orchestra	Mario Braggiotti's Orchestra	Dick Gardner's Orchestra
11:30 Anson Weeks's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	A. A. U. basketball tourney
11:45 Anson Weeks's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	from Denver

Sunday's Programs

4:30 p. m.—WIXAL (6.04mc), Christian Science studio program; address, readings and music.

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00 Old South Church service	Southernaires	Clotilda Zappala, soprano;	Colonial News Service
12:15 Hawaiian orchestra	Southernaires	Francis Cronin, organ	Cadle Tabernacle Choir
12:30 Salt Lake City choir and	Radio City Symphony Orches-	Recorded program	Italian string orchestra and
12:45 organ recital	tra; soloist and guest	Yankee News Service	vocal soloists
1:00 News flashes	Radio City Symphony Orches-	Question Box; talk; music	Lutheran Hour; talk; music
1:30 Long-range weather forecast	tra; soloist and guest	Question Box; talk; music	Lutheran Hour; talk; music
1:30 "Salute to Norway": drama-	Network speaker	Melody Matinee: soloists;	"Music in Many Moods":
1:45 tization and music	"Let's Get Together"	quartet; orchestra	Italian soloists; orchestra
2:00 Aleppo Shrine Band tribute	Magic Key: symphony orches-	'Beneath the Surface": com-	Organ recital
2:15 to Walter Smith	tra; Frank Black, conduc-	mentator; Landt Trio	Key Men, quartet
2:30 Sunday Musicale	tor; 4-H Club members in-	"Thatcher Colt Mysteries":	"Little Theater of Music"
2:45 LaPrade Travelogue; organ	terviews, Everett Mitchell	dramatic sketch	"Melody Moments"
3:00 New York Philharmonic-	"Captain Diamond": sketch	Metropolitan Opera Auditions:	Address, "Current Events"
3:15 Symphony Orchestra con-	"Captain Diamond": sketch	talks; soloists; orchestra	Address, "Current Events"
3:30 cert, Artur Rodzinski, con-	Recordings	"Grand Hotel": sketch	Address, "Current Events"
3:45 ductor; Strauss's "Electra,"	Studio musical programs	"Grand Hotel": sketch	Address, "Current Events"
4:00 with soloists	Talk, Dr. Harry Emerson	Adrian O'Brien; organ	Harold Stokes's Orchestra
4:15 New York Philharmonic-	Fosdick; male quartet	"Concert Miniatures"	Harold Stokes's Orchestra
4:30 Symphony Orchestra, Artur	"Senator Fishface and Profes-	"Musical Camera": Willie	Popular variety program
4:45 Rodzinski, conductor	sor Figgsbottle"	Morris; orchestra	"News of the Week"
5:00 "Your Unseen Friend":	"We, the People": informal	Marion Talley, soprano; Josef	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
5:15 dramatization and music	discussions; orchestra	Koestner's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
5:30 Guy Lombardo and his Royal	Col. Stoopnagle and Budd;	"Smiling Ed" McConnell;	Colonial Playhouse presents
5:45 Canadians; soloist	Don Voorhees's Orchestra	organ; chorus; orchestra	"My Brother's Keeper"
6:00 Joe Penner, comedian; Gene	Evening Journal; reports	Arnold Johnson's Orchestra;	Colonial Playhouse presents
6:15 Austin; orchestra	Studio program	Ray Knight's Cuckoos	"My Brother's Keeper"
6:30 Rubinoff's Orchestra; Vir-	"Moments You Never Forget"	Yankee News Service	"Symphonic Hour": recorded
6:45 ginia Rea; Jan Peerce	"Moments You Never Forget"	Popular variety program	classical concert
7:00 News; Sunday Evening Mu-	Helen Traubel, soprano; con-	Jack Benny; Fred Allen;	Colonial News Service
7:15 sicale; recital	cert orchestra	Phil Harris's Orchestra	Cosmopolitans; quintet
7:30 Phil Baker's Show; soloists;	Robert Ripley; features; Har-	Fireside Recital; vocalists	"Music for Today"; soloists
7:45 Oscar Bradley's Orchestra	riet Hilliard; orchestra	Morin Sisters; Ranch Boys	Sacred cantata from Trinity
8:00 Nelson Eddy; Nadine Conner;	Bach oratorio, "St. John's Pas-	"Do You Want to Be an	Church, Boston; soloists;
8:15 Pasternack Orchestra	sion," by Schola Cantorum;	Actor?": amateur theatricals	organ; chorus
8:30 Eddie Cantor; Deanna Dur-	soloists; harpsichord; sym-	"Do You Want to Be an	"Jewels of the Madonna": so-
8:45 bin; soloists; orchestra	phony orchestra	Actor?": amateur theatricals	loists; concert orchestra
9:00 Sunday Evening Hour; Ethel	Shep Fields's Orchestra; so-	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round:	Lennie Hayton's Orchestra
9:15 Barrieti and Rae Robert-	loist; comedy trio	soloists; trio; orchestra	Lennie Hayton's Orchestra
9:30 son, concert piano duo;	Walter Winchell	American Album of Familiar	"Supper Dance" music
9:45 symphony orchestra	Edwin C. Hill, comment; Harry	Music: soloists; orchestra	Special program
10:00 "Community Sing": Milton	Sosnik's Orchestra	Symphony Orchestra, Erno	Special program
10:15 Berle; Wendell Hall; Jones	Choir Symphonette: variety	Rapee, conductor; Marian	"Melodies From the Sky"
10:30 and Hare	"Romance of '76": dramatiza-	Anderson, Negro contralto,	"Melodies From the Sky"
10:45 Kaltenborn Comments	tion and music	soloist; speaker	"Melodies From the Sky"

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air"; soloists; orch.
11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," from Monitor studio.
2:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), United States Navy Band concert.
2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National) Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Phil Spitalny's girls' orchestra and soloists.
4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Follow the Moon," serial drama.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:30 W1XAL (6.04mc), Modern Radio Course.
7:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), John Herrick, baritone.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly"; Ted Weems and his orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hays in "Bambi"; Mark Warnow's Orch.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Horace Heidt's Brigadiers; soloists; orch.
8:30 W1XAL (6.04mc), Ursigram; natural scientific news and data.
8:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Crooks tenor, soloist; chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Sweetest Love Songs Ever Sung"; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "For Men Only"; drama.
9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Radio Theater sketch.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Good Time Society; Chick Webb's Orchestra; Ink Spots; Charles Linton.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lullaby Lady; Doring Trio; male quartet; concert orchestra.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Let Freedom Ring"; sketch.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Forum; talk.
11:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Pageant of Melody"; soloist; quartet; orch.
12:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Magnolia Blossoms" Fisk Jubilee Singers, Negro choir.

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BETTER SHOE SHOP—THIRD FLOOR—MAIN STORE

Five Positions Already Definitely Settled in Bees' Lineup for Approaching Season

Elbie Fletcher Only Newcomer Certain of a Starting Job

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 20—As the Boston Bees' spring training season passed the halfway mark, it was apparent from the press box that barring the unexpected, three infield and two outfield positions have been clinched for the approaching 1937 National League campaign.

Of course many things may happen between now and April 19, which is opening day, that would toss predictions into the discard; but judging from the daily workouts here at Waterfront Park, only one newcomer is reasonably certain of a starting job, Elbie Fletcher, who reached the voting age last Thursday.

A .343 hitter at Buffalo last season and one of the outstanding young players in all of minor league baseball, Fletcher was sure of a thorough trial this spring. It was to have been his last with Boston, as the Bees (or Braves) had previously farmed him to the minors on three occasions, which, according to baseball law, is the limit. If Elbie had failed on his fourth trial, Bob Quinn would have been forced to sell him outright.

Given Free Rein

However, at the present moment the Bees' president and general manager would think no more of releasing Fletcher than he would of giving up baseball as a profession. Given a free rein at first base all through the training, largely because Buck Jordan has remained a persistent holdout, the Milton, Mass., youngster has made the Boston club forget that another first sacker ever existed. Elbie has hit the ball hard, and as for his fielding—well, there just aren't enough good words in the baseball dictionary to describe it. Fletcher should become a great player.

Tony Cuccinello and Rabbit Warstler have no competition at second base and shortstop, and will be back at their old positions again this coming season. Both played dependable ball for the 1936 sixth-place Bees and appear headed for another good year.

Di Maggio Out of Place

Bill McKechnie is still undecided about third base. Vince Di Maggio, who joined the club from San Diego as an outfielder, has had the post to himself since his arrival in camp, but most ball players, a few Bees included, will tell you that the young Italian does not belong at the "hot corner." And in a recent interview Di Maggio was quoted as saying he didn't like the spot, but was playing there simply at the request of McKechnie. However, experiments of that sort have proved beneficial in the past and perhaps with more time the rookie will become an infielder.

If Di Maggio is unable to make the grade at third, McKechnie has Bill Urbanski and Eddie Mayo, the latter a former Giant. A battle between Bill and Eddie would undoubtedly be close.

Wally Berger will be in center field on opening day, with Gene Moore in right, but the race for that left field post is wide open. Unable to extend himself because of a serious handicap during the off-season, Frank McGowan, the Buffalo veteran, has been overshadowed by Debs Garms and Jim Mosolf in early practice games. There is still a question just when Frank will be ready to play nine innings. However, both Bill McKechnie and Bob Quinn are familiar with McGowan's ability and will give him an opportunity even if he isn't ready until after the season starts.

Mosolf Slow Starting

Garms, one of the fastest men on the squad and a good hitter, is probably leading Mosolf, who apparently left his batting eye in his home town of Tacoma, Wash. Also, Jim has been decidedly unsteady in the field.

If it develops that Di Maggio is not an infielder, he will join the struggle for the third outfield assignment, which would mean the release of one gardener. The Bees will carry five through the flag campaign.

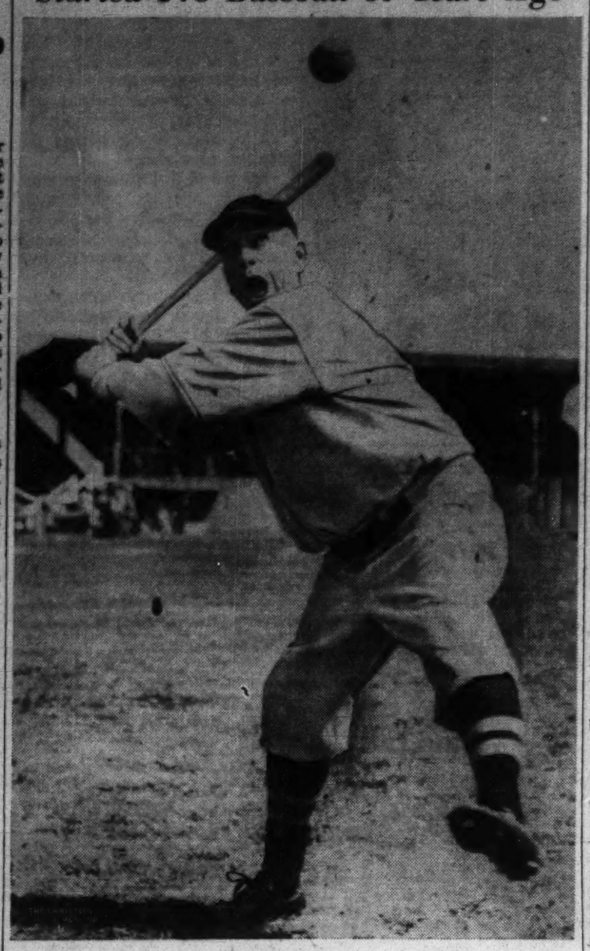
The Boston catching situation is unchanged from last year, when Al Lopez worked almost every day and Ray Mueller stood ready for relief. Stanley Andrews of Lynn, Mass., and the Cape Cod League, ranks next to Mueller, but the youngster will be farmed out for more experience after the training grind has been completed.

Training camp echoes . . . The Yankees may be world champions, but the Bees outdraw them in exhibition games here . . . Whatever other weaknesses Vince Di Maggio may have at third base, he always gets in front of the ball . . . The new baseball, which the National and American leagues plan to adopt in 1938, is exactly the same as the present "rabbit" ball except that the new sphere's cover will be about a thirty-second of an inch thicker . . . "Can't see how that's going to change the game any," says Bob Quinn.

Ed Roush, the Ty Cobb of the National League for close to 20 years, takes his daily workout with the Bees. . . . It is probably the first time Edd has ever been at a major league training camp this early . . . He was a perennial holdout when an active player, simply because he didn't care to take part in these conditioning drills . . . The former outfielder favors the old-style game, before the lively ball era . . . "The games are too one-sided today," says Edd, "and I believe the fans are tired of these football scores. They played real baseball in my day. Now they just stand up at that plate and 'whale' away."

Roush is convinced that major league clubs make a big mistake by not including sliding drill in their spring workouts.

Started Pro Baseball 50 Years Ago



Hugh Duffy

Veteran Ball Player Cavorting in Red Sox Training Camp at Sarasota, Fla. Duffy Broke Into Professional Baseball Just 50 Years Ago and Holds the Major-League Batting Championship High Average of .438, Made in 1894 With Boston Nationals

Friends Considering Question Of a Celebration This Summer

Fifty years ago Hugh Duffy took part in his first professional baseball game as a member of the old Springfield club in the New England League and from that time to the present day the man who holds the major-league record for batting has been active in the national pastime.

Today he is in Sarasota, Fla., with the Boston Red Sox, showing as keen interest in the game as ever. His batting record of .438 was made as a member of the Boston Nationals in 1894 when he played in 124 games, went to bat 539 times and made 236 hits. The nearest anyone has come to this mark was in 1924 when Rogers Hornsby hit for .424.

In recognition of the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into major-league baseball and as a testimonial of his fine sportsmanship and brilliant playing career, some of his friends are considering the question of an outdoor celebration being held some day this coming summer at one of the two Boston major-league parks.

In connection with this anniversary it is interesting to note that 24 bats modeled after the one used by Duffy the year he made his record figures arrived in Boston from Louisville, Ky., this week. They were among a carload which was the first to come through to Boston since the flood. This bat is branded with the average made by Duffy in 1894.

Tufts College Awards Varsity Sport Letters

At a meeting of the Tufts College Athletic Association, held here yesterday, the varsity letters and freshman numerals were awarded in basketball, indoor track and wrestling. The following were awarded insignia:

Varsity basketball—Capt. Lewis Kyrios, Lynn; Albin Galuzka, Chicopee Falls; James Weldon, Medford; Anthony Wojciechowski, Webster; John Boyd, Wallingford, Conn.; Bennie Collier, Lynn; Arthur Goodwin, Everett, manager; Philip McConnell, Newark, N. J.; Charles van Ummerson, Somerville.

Varsity indoor track—Capt. Steven Starr, Clinton; Robert Folsom, Somerville; David Quinlan, Medford; Eugene Pare, Lynn; John Adams, Lynn; Elmer Fiorini, Lynn; Leslie Burton, Brattleboro, Vt.; Donald Newton, Hollis, N. Y. Alfred Bracy, Medford, manager.

Varsity Wrestling—Joseph L. Watson, Quincy; Crosby F. Baker, Medford; Joseph J. Sweney, Brockton; Richard Stewart, Medford; George Meadows, Wilmington; Chester Orden, Medford; Robert Hermann, Brookline; Byron Hahn, Somerville; Donald Simonds, Medford, manager.

Eagle Ice Six Is Awarded League Trophy

Boston College is today the possessor of the new Donald Phipps Sands Memorial trophy, which is emblematic of the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League championship. The presentation was made to John Kelly, coach of the Eagles, at the University Club at noon today.

James "Sonny" Foley, former Boston College hockey star, and vice-president of the Eastern Hockey Officials Association, presented the trophy to the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League officials this morning from his organization to perpetuate the memory of Don Sands, who founded the officials association.

Sands worked untiringly to elevate the standards of officiating in college hockey. He formed the E. H. O. A. in 1930 and later became president of the association. In 1932 he was the referee for the Olympic Games at Lake Placid. In 1933 he was appointed commissioner of hockey officials in this section of the country.

Foley gave the trophy to Dr. John M. Harmon, director of athletics at Boston University and president of the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League, and Dr. Harmon presented the trophy to Coach John Kelly.

This trophy will not be retired by any one team, but will go to the winner of the league each year and be held until a new champion wins it. Boston College was the winner this year by a half a game over Boston University. Northeastern finished third.

College Notes

Charles G. Hutter Jr., star of Harvard's swimming team for the past two seasons, was yesterday elected captain of the 1937-38 Crimson mermen. He is 20 years of age, weighs 171 pounds, and is six feet tall. He prepared for Harvard at Central High School, Watertown, N. Y.

Hutter holds the Harvard and Pool record in the 220-yard freestyle at 2m. 10.8s. In the 50-yard freestyle swim he holds the Harvard and Pool record of 23s. and the Harvard-Yale dual meet record of 23.2s. In the 100-yard freestyle he holds the Harvard and Pool and the Harvard-Yale dual meet record of 52s.

Harvard's basketball squad yesterday elected Vernon H. Struck of Centralia, Ill., to lead the Crimson 1937-38 five. Struck is 20 years old, weighs 180 pounds, and is six feet tall. Struck was starting fullback against Yale on the gridiron in 1935 and 1936. He prepared for Harvard at Centralia High School.

Boston University's varsity swimming team will have co-captains for 1937-38. At a meeting of the squad, Jim Gould of West Roxbury and Ellis Gordon of Brookline were jointly elected to lead the mermen.

Six track engagements have been scheduled for Northeastern's cinder men, it was announced today by Coach Edward S. Parsons. Dual meets will be held with Colby and Springfield, while the Huskies will be represented in the New England Relay Carnival, the New England Intercollegiates, and the IC4A competitions.

Coach Fred Mitchell of Harvard's baseball team made his first squad cut yesterday. Nineteen athletes survived the pre-season slice. Six pitchers, three catchers, six infielders, and four outfielders were retained.

Ross Faced With Problem Entering Playoff Series

Garden Lineup Tomorow

Boston Bruins		Chicago Black Hawks
Beattie, lw		rw, Jackson
Weiland, c		c, Bonnes
Goldsworthy, rw		lw, Thompson
Portland, ld		rd, Schaefer
Shields, rd		ld, Burke
Thompson, g		g, Karakas

Bruins Alternates—Smith, Hollett, F. Cook, Sands, Cowley, Getliffe, Clapper, Schmidt, Dumart.

Chicago Alternates—Gottselig, R. Kelley, Trudell, Levinsky, Wiebe, La Prairie, Klingbell, Brink, Suomi.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From an expected asset in a time of need, Sylvio Mantha, veteran defenseman, inadvertently has turned into a decided liability. His sudden and unexpected absence from play for the balance of the season has left Art Ross with a major problem and the all-important playoffs are only four days away.

Tomorrow night against the Chicago Black Hawks, Ross has his only chance to experiment before engaging either Montreal Maroons or Toronto Maple Leafs in series play. Right now he has the choice of moving Hooley Smith back to defense again or trying Hooley at right wing on the Schmidt-Dumart line and move Clapper back.

If Springfield of the International American League should beat New Haven tonight the Providence Reds of the same circuit will ship little Bobby Bauer up to the Bruins and he will take Clapper's place at right wing. If New Haven beats Springfield, the Reds will still have a chance for second place in that league and Ross will leave the diminutive right winger to help the Reds.

This game tomorrow night now has much more significance than expected. While the Bruins still need points and victories to offset the charge of Maroons in the Canadian group for the right to most home games, the experimenting to offset the loss of Mantha is even more important.

Mantha's loss is much more vital than appears on the surface. The former Canadien star has been counted upon to provide a steadying influence, as well as play a sound defensive game. And defensive hockey is paramount in playoff hockey. The loss of Mantha is one more name added to the toll of losses over the entire circuit this season with such illustrious names like King Clancy, Eddie Shore, Harry Oliver, Roy Worters, Doug Young, Howie Morenz and others.

Chicago comes here with its five American-born players. They are Ike Klingbell, defenseman from Hancock, Mich.; Bun La Prairie, right wing from American Soo, Mich.; Al Suomi, left winger from Eveleth, Minn.; Milton Brink, center, also from Eveleth, and Butch Schaefer, right defenseman from Hinckley, Minn.

Playoff tickets are all ready and will go on sale to season ticket holders and identification card holders between 9 a. m. and 8 p. m. Monday. The public sale will start at 9 a. m. Tuesday.

Since both Tommy Gorman of Maroons and Art Ross plan to play the opening game in Montreal Tuesday, the first Bruin-Maroon game will take place here Thursday. If Toronto should beat out Maroons the plan will be the same.

Schoolboy Fives Meet Tonight In Title Play

PORTLAND, Maine, March 20 (AP)—Connecticut and Vermont fives marked time today for the starting gun in a battle for the New England schoolboy basketball championship.

Hillhouse High of New Haven and Burlington were to take the floor at the Exposition Building at 8 p. m., tonight.

Two decisive victories in preliminary and semifinal games, plus superior height, made the Nutmeg Staters a favorate.

Hillhouse gave Maine's champion, Winslow, one of the worst beatings in the tournament's 13 years last night. The score was 56-21.

Burlington, by the margin of a single field goal, upset Lowell, Mass., 24-22, in the other semifinal.

Connecticut teams have dominated tourney play for five years. Meriden, winner in 1935 and 1936, was eliminated by Hillhouse in pre-tourney competition.

The finalists will play tonight not only for the championship, but a leg on the Fletcher trophy, put in competition 16 years ago by Dr. Austin Fletcher, father of the tournament.

Winslow's Black Raiders were outclassed from the start. Superior passing and shooting by the lanky Hillhouse five made the game virtually a rout.

Burlington, trailing 11-6 at the half, clicked from then on, piling up 18 points and fighting off Lowell's last-minute attempt, to square things.

Hub Events

Today

Public Skating—Boston Arena, tonight, 9 to 10:30.

Badminton—New England championships at University Club. Semifinals in all events this evening at 8. Finals on Sunday afternoon at 2.

Coming

Hockey—Bruins vs. Chicago, Garden, Sunday.

Skating Carnival—Garden, April 2 and 3, under auspices of Skating Club of Boston.

Tennis—Bill Tilden vs. Fred Perry, Garden, April 5.

Amherst Golf Schedule

AMHERST, Mass., March 20 (AP)—The Amherst College golf team is to engage in 13 matches this season, the schedule released yesterday shows. The schedule: April 17, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 23, Yale at New Haven; 24, Army at West Point. 30, Haverford; May 1, Bowdoin; 6, Worcester Tech at Worcester; 7, Lafayette; 8, Massachusetts Tech; 12 Dartmouth; 13, Brown; 20, Wesleyan; 22, Holy Cross; 31, Williams at Williamstown.

College Fencing Result

Colgate 8, Williams 6.

By a Staff Photographer

Sylvio Mantha

Bowdoin Is Host To Large Group Of Schoolboys

BRUNSWICK, Maine, March 20 (AP)—More than 250 schoolboy athletes gathered here today for the 25th Bowdoin interscholastic track and field games.

The meet, washed out by spring floods last year, drew entrants from 28 high and prep schools in New England and New York.

If the boys from Massachusetts and New York display the form and speed shown in early meets, several records in the high and prep divisions should fall.

Nott Terrace of Schenectady, N. Y., and Newton, Mass., appeared to be the strongest teams in the high school class. Worcester Academy swept aside all opposition during the year and was the coaches' favorite to top the six prep entrants.

Outstanding competitors in the high school class were Carmen Bova, Lowell, Mass., 1000-yarder, Pesky Pescosolido, Newton High jumper, Stan Livingston of Brookline, Mass., in the 300 and the Newton relay team of Hine, Forte, Muther and Allen, which won the event in record time at the recent Andover meet.

Bob Dixon, Negro runner from Bridgton Academy, was the only Maine entrant given a fair chance to enter the win column. Dixon has performed consistently during the past two seasons and should give the best middle distance men a run for their money.

Week-End Hockey

Saturday

National League

New York Americans at Montreal Maroons.
Detroit at Toronto.

International-American League

Syracuse at Cleveland.
New Haven at Springfield.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

Sunday

National

Montreal Maroons at Detroit.
Montreal Canadiens at New York Rangers.
Chicago at Boston.

International-American

Cleveland at Syracuse.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
New Haven at Providence.

American Association Playoffs

Kansas City at St. Louis.
Minneapolis at St. Paul.

Upsets Recorded In N. E. Badminton Play

Two seeded players were beaten in the New England badminton tournament yesterday, the opening day at the University Club. Howard Webster of Montreal turned in the biggest upset with a 15—10, 10—15, 18—16 second-round victory over Stan Houghton of Boston, second seeded American and former district champion.

The other seeded player to lose was Tom Lownsborough of Toronto, ranked fourth. He bowed to Walter Kramer of Detroit, 15—5, 17—15, in the second round.

The finals will be held tomorrow afternoon.

Wightman-Fabyan Team Wins N. E. Tennis Doubles

A few hours after she won the New England women's singles tennis title at the Longwood Covered Courts, yesterday, Mrs. Carleton R. Mabley Jr. of Boston teamed with her final-round opponent, Mrs. Betty Corbiere, and lost the title doubles match to Mrs. George W. Wightman Jr. of Brookline and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Boston. The score: 5—7, 6—2, 6—4.

The mixed doubles final was held off until today.

Court Rangers Third

LONDON, March 20 (CP Cable)—Earl's Court Rangers slipped into third place in the National Hockey League last night with a 7-to-1 victory over Harringay Greyhounds, who previously led them by a point. Rangers are still 13 points behind Harringay Racers, who trail the leading Wembley Lions by half a game. In another National League game, played at Southampton, Wembley Monarchs and Southampton Vikings tied, 3 to 3.

Three Chances To See Skating Show at Garden

Two outstanding numbers—"Heidelberg Heil" and "Cracked Ice"—are expected to be the star presentations in the annual ice carnival sponsored by the Skating Club of Boston, and which is entitled "Cracked Ice" at the Boston Garden on April 2 and 3. The carnival will feature three performances on the two days: Friday evening, Saturday matinee and Saturday evening.

The "Heidelberg Heil" number will present several colorful group numbers, songs by the chorus which has formed such a background for other Boston carnivals, and climaxing with an exhibtion by Karl Schafer, one of the world's leading skaters. Schafer is the former amateur world's champion from 1930 until his retirement in 1936. He won the title on seven successive occasions, thereby almost aproaching the all-time championship record of Sonja Henie of 10 successive victories. Schafer won the Olympic championship in 1932 and 1936.

The number opens with a courtyard scene with waitresses, natives, soldiers and university students making merry. This will be the first time for many years that a men's group has featured a carnival number. There will be an officers' drill, followed by a group of six fencing girls dressed in spectacular costumes. A touch of comedy will be injected by Peggy Fahy and Richard Toucey of the New Haven Skating Club, to be followed by a fast group number of a mixed twelve of fencing girls and officers.

The solo dancing role in "Cracked Ice" will be done by Maribel Y. Vinson, United States and North American champion in singles. This number will present many interesting and novel combinations in group skating. Special music in a distinctly modernistic vein has been composed for the number by Peggy Stuart. The result of this acting together by two talented members of the club will form a fiting climax for the whole carnival.

Boys' Club Teams To Vie for Honors

The New England championships to determine the top flight Boys' Club teams of basketball and swimming is expected to attract the outstanding representatives of cities in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine and Massachusetts.

Play, which will be under the direction of the Boys' Clubs of Boston, will begin Friday night, April 2, at the Eben D. Jordan Memorial Gymnasium, Charlestown, when first round trials will be played on the three courts of the large gymnasium. Semifinal games will be contested early Saturday morning, with the afternoon devoted to the aquatic program featuring individual and team events at the Harvard pool in Cambridge, with the finals of basketball to be played in Charlestown Saturday night.

Hash—Easiest Name On Sox Rookie List

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 19 (AP)—Billy Evans here with a crop of Boston Red Sox baseball rookies and farm hands training with the Little Rock Travelers, said he didn't know much about the youngsters' abilities but he could pronounce their names.

Scorekeepers and fans may have more trouble if some of these lads break into the lineup next summer: Katslometer, Pavicich, Perkowski, Barabas, Dasso, Rochevot and Burshank.

Easiest on the list, though, is an "all-American" player named Hash.

Harry Vardon

LONDON, March 20 (AP)—Harry Vardon, considered by many Britons as the greatest golfer in the history of the game, passed on today at his home in Totterbridge, Hertfordshire. Vardon won the British open golf championship three times, in 1899, 1911 and 1914.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 54c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of the headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG PROFITS—Men, women, item modernizes clothes closets; garden and lawn specialties. DIAMOND PRODUCTS CO., 4138 Union Pacific Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

MULTIGRAPHING

MULTIGRAPHING
Prompt attention to mail orders.
L. A. Letter Shop, 619 Lebanon Street
Los Angeles, Calif. VAndike 1359

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

IS THERE a place somewhere in the West for an executive—a capable and reliable accountant, office manager—age 41—who is in urgent need of a more lucrative connection? Write Box X-5, 211 No. Michigan Ave., Suite 2900, Chicago.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Manager, executive, sales representative; long experience manufacturing and jobbing; competent to handle credits, sales, distribution or management; man mature years; no family; go anywhere; reasonable salary. Address Box D-10, The Christian Science Monitor National Fidelity Life Insurance Bldg.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

BELMONT, MASS.—Attractive 5-room upper, steam heat, screened porch; adults; $40. Belmont 2320-R.

BOSTON, MASS.—Furnished apartment, large living room, pantry, kitchenette, bedroom, fireplace; April to October; not less than 3 months, $70 per month. 222 Commonwealth Ave. Tel. Ken. 3614.

BOSTON—Spacious four-room apartment, fine view; sublease, renewal optional. Suite 41 at 74 Fenway. Call Lafayette 4306.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sublease apt., living room, bedroom, kitchenette, dinette, bath. 968 Memorial Drive, Suite 542. See Supt. or telephone Kirkland 5700.

LONGWOOD MANOR
94-102 Longwood Ave., Brookline, Mass.—Beautiful 4-5-6-room and breakfast room, 1-2 baths, stall shower; Gentile tenants; owner management.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
20th Pair of Regular Concerts—THUR. 2:30—SAT. 8:15
Boston Symphony Orchestra
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
Pension Fund Concert - Good Friday at 4:30-8:15
ONE PERFORMANCE IN TWO PARTS
Bach's-St. Matthew Passion
HARVARD and RADCLIFFE CHORUS (G. Wallace Woodworth, Conductor). Soloists—Vreeland—Meisle—Priebe—Falkner—Lechner. Harpsichord, Dr. V. Ernst Wolff—Organ, Carl Weinrich

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
METROPOLITAN OPERA
—April 1st to 10th—
Box-Office Sale Opens Thurs., March 25
Tickets are still available at $5 and up for
"LES CONTES D'HOFFMANN"
THURSDAY MATINEE, APRIL 8TH
A few single tickets at $6 and $7 are available for various performances.
Patrons are reminded that the operas "Goetterdaemmerung" and "Siegfried" will begin at 7:30.
(Knabe Piano Used Exclusively)

SENSATIONAL!
Spectacle and Drama beyond your wildest dreams!
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An M-G-M picture
COLONIAL TWICE DAILY 2:30 and 8:30
1000 Good Seats ALL MATS 50c 75c 1.00
Eves. 50c to $1.50, plus tax

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Sunday Evening
April 11 at 8:15
HANDEL & HAYDN SOCIETY
DR. THOMPSON STONE, Cond.
VERDI'S "REQUIEM"
Blanche Haskell, Vera P. Keane, Edward Ransom, Hudson Carmody
Tickets $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00
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On Sale at Symphony Hall

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• VIRGIN ISLES • SCANDINAVIA
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2 1/2 HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS • 3 NEWSREELS

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Held Over—2nd Week
Joan CRAWFORD - Wm. POWELL
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'The Last of Mrs. Cheyney'
Also: "DANGEROUS NUMBER"

HELD OVER 2ND WEEK!
Tyrone POWER • YOUNG • Don AMECHE
LOVE IS NEWS
• PLUS •
"WINGS OF THE MORNING"
KEITH MEMORIAL!

EXETER ST. THEATRE
Showing through next Wednesday
BING CROSBY and MADGE EVANS
"PENNIES FROM HEAVEN"
ERIC LINDEN and CECILIA PARKER
"IN HIS STEPS"
CONTINUOUS FROM 1 P.M.

MAJESTIC—Han. 9190
LAST NIGHT, 8:15
Federal Music Project
GRAND OPERA
"CARMEN"
Eves. .35 to 1.10; Mats. .35 to .85 (tax incl.)
Works Progress Administration
MAT. TODAY, "The Blind Girl of Jerusalem"

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PARAMOUNT THEATRE
Newton Corner Tel. New. No. 4180
—Mon., Tues. and Wed.—
Madeleine Carroll—Tyrone Power
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Where Fine Food and a Friendly Atmosphere Hold Sway
Here's where you'll find relief from the noisy crowd, and enjoy the privacy of a quiet, sophisticated atmosphere. Our chef is famous for his utterly delectable dishes.
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BOSTON
299 HARVARD ST., BROOKLINE

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No Liquor Served
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31 NEWBURY STREET
You will enjoy the food, the service and the cheerful atmosphere

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Homelike cooking in a pleasant atmosphere.
Weekday Dinner ..... 50c and 75c
Luncheons ..... 35c and 50c
Also a la Carte
Special Sunday Dinner, 12 to 2:30
55 FALMOUTH STREET
Near The Christian Science Pub. Society

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SUNDAY DINNER 12:30 - 2
SUPPER 6 - 8
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A delightful place to bring your friends to lunch or refreshments

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305 Huntington Ave., opp. Y.M.C.A.
the food is as good as our name implies

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The world outside
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Longwood Towers

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Open Nights Until 1 A. M.
ON THE WORCESTER TURNPIKE
FULL COURSE DINNER
50c - 75c - $1.00
Served from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 8 P. M.
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The South's Most Unique and Charming Tea Room
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Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

(Continued)

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EXCHANGE your old pen for a new modern style; liberal allowance; expert repairs. LATREMORE'S, 45 Bromfield St., Boston.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL maid (white), 2 to 3 hours each morning, except Sunday; small apartment; no cooking; references required. Tel. COM. 5348 (Boston).

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HOUSEWORKER wanted, to do plain cooking also; two small children; no laundry; own room and bath; $60 a month. Call Bayside 9-5175 (N. Y.).

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ATTRACTIVE home in the country offered; sharing nominal living expenses with owner.
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—For sale, 22-room house on the main street, ocean view, hot water heat, 4 baths; good condition. M. Morgenthaler, 127 Atlantic Avenue.

HOUSES TO LET

NEEDHAM, Mass.—For rent, attractive single homes, 8 rooms, $50; 6 rooms, $55. PERCY WYE, 1070 Great Plain Avenue, Needham 0302.

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USED Steinway grand piano, ebony case, good condition. MISS H. MARGARET NORCROSS, 370 Walcott St., Auburndale, Mass. West Newton 1012-M

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SIDNEY A. DURRELL, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown, Mass. Tel. MIS. 6766 or Center Newton 3074.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

SPECIAL ELECTION

City Clerk's Office, March 19, 1937.

In accordance with the provisions of the laws concerning elections, notice is hereby given that meetings of the citizens of Ward 9 of the City of Boston, qualified to vote for city officers, will be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners on

Tuesday, the Thirtieth Day of March, 1937

and all such citizens will on said date, in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give in their votes for one member of the City Council, to fill a vacancy.

The polls at said meetings will be opened at eight o'clock A. M. and closed at eight o'clock P. M.

Attest:
W. J. DOYLE, City Clerk.

REAL ESTATE

MORTGAGE MONEY FOR HOME OWNERS

Bring your financing problems on your new home or on renovations to your present home to our officers. They will be glad to talk with you.

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835 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre. Cen. New. 3232

NEAR MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF.—3½ acres, 5-room house, garage; family orchard; $4500. P. SHANNON, 3207 24th St., San Francisco.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—For sale, old Cape Cod cottage, barn, 30 acres, woodland, fine old elms; electricity, gas, 48 miles from Boston, 10 minutes' drive to beach. P-1 1314 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ROOMY house, 4 fireplaces, modern conveniences; quaint town; 1 hr. N. W. of Boston; rent or sell. Box K-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WESTFIELD, N. J.—Center hall, large living room, sun room, dining room, kitchen and open porch, first floor; four bedrooms, one large and two tiled baths, second floor; one finished bedroom and bathroom and open attic, third floor; oil burner, detached two-car garage; lot 100x160, trees, flowering shrubs and hedge; located half mile from station and stores in lovely park section; cost $29,000, will sell $18,000. Communicate H. C. WOODRUFF, 407 Boulevard, Westfield N. J.

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157 Federal St., Boston Lib. 3778

ROOMS AND BOARD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Very desirable living quarters, 2-room suite; also single room with or without private bath. Terhune Hall, 191 Maple St. 4-7979.

ROOMS TO LET

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BOSTON, 340 Commonwealth Ave. — Large front room, 2nd floor; (small rooms also; permanents or transients. Tel. COM. 8223.

EXCEPTIONALLY desirable, suitable two single; $2.50 up; if soon appreciated. Rice, 145 West 84th St., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C.—Clean, attractive room in refined home; Christian Scientist preferred; convenient subway, buses; $6. Born, 1276 Lexington Ave. Sacramento 3-0999.

N. Y. C., 882 Riverside Drive (92nd)—Distinctive new sunny studio, early American furniture; privilege; $7-$10. RIV. 9-1743.

WOODHAVEN, Long Island, N. Y.—Two large bedrooms, sitting room, bath, newly finished; heat, light, electric grill; convenient transportation; suitable business people. Virginia 7-1036.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY, thoroughly experienced and qualified insurance agency executive, knowledge book-keeping, handling credits and personnel; at present employed, desires change; best of references. Write Box X-18, Suite 1800, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

TUTORING desired by experienced teacher (English woman) living in Boston; highest references. Box O-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STORES TO LET

BOSTON—Tremont Street
Store in desirable location; lease; 1700 square feet; heated; rent reasonable. Call LAFayette 9300 for information.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGING Correct diction, speaking; private classes. ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie, Col. 5-5800, 10 W. 61st St., N.Y.C. Students broadcasting commercial programs.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., New York City. Room 503. Chick. 4-4408.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M. — 6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mc CORMACK BROS.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

Kaufman's, INC.
Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear and Furs
of the better kind at prices no higher.
SECOND FLOOR, WATTS BLDG.

Chickering
PIANOS
at
E. E. FORBES & SONS
403 North 20th Street

Mme. Husted Dress Shop
AT WHEELERS, FIVE POINTS

ICE
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
PHONE 3-5246

Family Service Laundry
"Your Clothes Washed in Individual Nets—No Marks on Your Linens"
Phone 3-1133
Magnolia Ave. and 22nd St. So.

MOBILE

JOHNSTON COAL CO.
Phones: DEXTER 5020-5021
COAL—COKE—WOOD
"We Appreciate Your Business"

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

GREER'S STORES
Beardsley's Pure Food Products, Jelke's Good Luck Oleo, Heinz's 57 Varieties, Postum, and Everything for a Hearty Meal.
ALL OVER TOWN

Store Your Winter Garments with
White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
Over twenty years of honest dealing
Phone Dexter 1377

McBROOM SHOE SHOP
11 St. Emanuel Street
Opposite Gayfer's Dex 654
Something new in a long wearing sole leather for men's and boys' shoes.
Ask about it.

MONTGOMERY

Spring Suits and Coats—Mayflower and Kay Dunhill Dresses—Kayser Hose and Underwear

Lawrence's
South Court Square

Lane-Matheny
Capital Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE O-417

MONTGOMERY (Continued)

Dress up your porch and lawn for Easter
Troy Gliders and Lloyd Spring Steel Chairs
Frank Tennille FURNITURE COMPANY
"45 Years Montgomery's Favorite Furniture Store"
109-111 Commerce St. 212-214 Bibb St.

Al Levy's
"The Show Place of Montgomery"
3 Court Square

FRENCH'S, Inc.
Montgomery's Musical Center
Mason & Hamlin, Jesse French and Knabe Pianos
117 Montgomery Street C-5216

DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

"Results, Not Excuses"
ACME ROOFING CO.
Cedar 3877 5 Lower Wetumpka Rd.

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Francile Beauty Salon
"Where Beauty Finds Its Way"

We specialize in Permanent Waving, Hair Cutting and Tinting.
110 Church St. Cedar 838
Opp. New Post Office
Ground Floor

"Merpaco" Office Supplies
Call CEDAR 78 For
All Your Needs
Mercantile Paper Co.

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Montgomery Roberts Company
Bradenton's Shopping Center

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street, BRADENTON

DAYTONA BEACH

Jennison Hat Shop
for Dobbs exclusively
108 North Beach Street

HALIFAX MOTORS
R. C. HENSON, Pres
Oldsmobile and Chevrolet
Dealer
Official A. A. A.
118-122 Magnolia Avenue

In harmonious surroundings. Exceptional workmanship. Satisfying service. In all branches of beauty culture.
CLARENDON HOTEL BEAUTY PARLOR
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.
Call 170 for Appointments

The Bootery

104 SO. BEACH ST.
Daytona's Finest Shoe Store—America's Finest Footwear —Bags
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

Curtis Dry Goods Company
158 SOUTH BEACH STREET
Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed linens, curtains, drapery materials, spreads, dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear.

MUSIC
Teacher of Piano, Voice, Harmony, Composition.
ALL GRADES
MRS. OLGA CURRIER
600 Earl Street
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

THE GOSSARD SHOPPE
The Only Exclusive Corset Shop
Foundation Garments for Every Figure.
No Charge for Alterations.
234 South Beach Street

The RAINBOW SHOP
Next to Florida Theatre
Dorothy Atkinson (Prop.)
EASTER SALE NOW ON
Millinery—Larkwood Hosiery—Silk and Cotton Dresses—Sizes 12-52. Tucktite Purses.
506 Main St., Daytona Beach, Fla.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FORT LAUDERDALE

Radios Appliances
Contracting and Repairs
Gutteridge Electric Co.
304-306 S. W. First Ave. Phone 501

Cal's Shoe Repair
Specializing in Ladies' Work
322 S. Andrews Ave.

FORT MYERS

While in Ft. Myers Have Your Shoes Repaired by
TAMINOSIAN BROS.

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0762
1:00 to 3:00 p. m. daily
Advertising Information Bureau

STERCHI'S
Complete Furnishings for The Home
20 West Adams Street

BOULEVARD Plee-zing Food Store
HERSHELL AND MELROSE
Fancy Groceries and Meats
Daily Deliveries—Ortega, Lake Shore, Fishweir and St. Johns Park
Phones 2-1133—1134

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING
Quality-Foods Right Prices
Free Delivery
"Food That's Different"
RANDOLPH'S FOOD STORE
3550-52 ST. JOHNS AVE.
Hayward Randolph, Owner Tel. 7-8635

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete Economical Car Service
KENDALL
THE 2000 MILE OIL
Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 7th Street

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1463 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blocks west First Church of Christ Scientist

DOROTHY DOUGLAS
Home Made Ice Cream
23 Flavors
DELICIOUS SODAS and SUNDAES
7124 Biscayne Boulevard
Miami, Florida

HAMLYN MATTRESS CO.

Manufacturers
Renovators
Upholsterers
1235 N. Miami Avenue Phone 2-4856

SEIBERLING AIR-COOLED TIRES
NEVER WEAR SMOOTH
Distributed by
DIXIE TIRE COMPANY
MIAMI and MIAMI BEACH

MISS SALLY'S KNITTING SHOP
209 HALCYON ARCADE NO. 4
Bernat Yarns
Instruction free with purchase of yarn. Orders taken for all knitted apparel.

"Best Quality Work"
White Belt Laundry and Dry Cleaning
"We Pick Up and Deliver"
930 5th St. MIAMI BEACH Phone 5-4010
32nd Ave. at 60th St. MIAMI Phone Edgewater 1685

Biltmore Cleansers and Dyers
"Known for Quality"
Your dress accurately measured before and after cleaning to keep size.
43 N. E. 38 ST. PH. 2-1544

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MIAMI (Continued)

RUG & JUG SHOP
Hand Made Pottery and Hooked Rugs
Mail orders filled.
1755 Biscayne Blvd.
MIAMI, FLORIDA

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

Mrs. J's Little Tea House
The Boulevard at 50th Street
Where cooking is an art and Service is a pleasure.
Course Dinners from 50c

In MIAMI *It's*
Gralynn Laundry
PHONE 3-3148
400 N. W. 8TH ST.

BON TON DRY CLEANERS
We Call For and Deliver
Carpets and Rugs Cleaned
We Do Pleating
Plant and Main Office
637 N. W. FIFTH AVENUE
Phone 2-6715 Miami, Fla.

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162
We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers.
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

Bert's Grocerteria
INCORPORATED
Coconut Grove's Independent Food Stores
3440 MAIN HIGHWAY
Phones 4-1631, 4-1632

ELEANOR'S
It's your COAT that's seen first in a first impression.
Therefore, See Us First
Huntington Bldg., Second Ave. at S. E. 1st St. Phone 2-1589

SHENANDOAH GROCETERIA, INC.
1690 S. W. Eighth St. Near 17th Ave.
is here to serve you.
The best to be had in foods at competitive prices.
Prompt Delivery Service Dial 2-3724

ORLANDO

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
"Complete Car Service"
Garland and Robinson Streets
Orlando, Florida

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
Orange Ave. near West Concord
PHONE 3176

348 PARK AVE., WINTER PARK

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Florence Beauty Shop

24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Upstairs
Beautician, Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equaled for Beauty and Permanence

Buy Your New Easter Frocks *at*
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO FLORIDA

CITY HOMES
ORANGE GROVES
LAKE FRONT ESTATES
Correspondence Invited
NOBLE SMITH
Realtor
212 NORTH ORANGE AVE.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

In Palm Beach and West Palm Beach
—The Only—
Complete Fashion Store
Hatch's INC.
Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

Complete Line of
Universal Appliances
Lighting Specialists
BURKHARDT'S, Inc.
207 Clematis Street

SARASOTA

RICHARDS ELECTRIC CO.
CONTRACTING ENGINEERING REPAIRING
Phone 2059 138 So. Pineapple Ave.

GENERAL INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
Brown & Stokes Inc.
Brokers
MAIN STREET at FIVE POINTS

PEERLESS SHOP CLOTHES
Smart Styles for Men and Boys
SUITS SHOES FURNISHINGS

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
380 MAIN STREET PHONE 2231

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

NATHANS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
Red Cross Shoes, Sportswear
Next to Palmer Bank

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
Costume Jewelry
At Five Points

Domino Cane Sugar
MAC'S FOOD SHOP
318 MAIN STREET Phone 2299

ST. PETERSBURG

— HOWARD'S —
ICE CREAM PARLOR
serves that
Delicious Southern Dairies
ICE CREAM
Also Dairy Lunch
115 3RD STREET NORTH
DIAL 65911—AND WE'LL DELIVER
"Opposite Williams Park"

The Garden Cafeteria
The Smart Place to Eat
232 Second St. North

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

Suwanee Hotel Beauty Shop
Complete Beauty Service

Expert operators
MRS. M. RAY SCHMIDT
122 5th St. N. Phone 6996

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor

614 1ST AVE N.
DIAL 5711
La Plaza Beauty Salon
10 La Plaza Court
Dial 5979
Under same management.

TAMPA

"Shop at
Sears *and Save"*
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
Tampa, Fla.

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
Fashions in Good Taste
611 TAMPA STREET
L. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY
ONIE AVEI LEE MILLINERY
RICE-O'NEILL SHOES

TAMPA (Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Darling DEPARTMENT STORE
505 Franklin St.
A Complete Department Store for Women

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

Dutch Candy Kitchen
Home-Made Candies
Mail orders filled.
EASTER SPECIALS
Ridgeland Hotel Bldg. 6th St. N. W.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY
Since 1866—Insurance Only
Fire — Automobile
Burglary — Casualty — Bonds
Walnut 2-3-4-5 702 Healey Bldg.

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
ME mlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
Smartly Designed
Spring and Summer Hats
Prices Conservative Also REMODELING
401-402 NORRIS BLDG. MA 8229

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FLOWERS BY WIRE—Anywhere—Anytime
8 PEACHTREE WA. 0908

VINNIE REAM BOYD
Teacher of the Spoken Word
Readings given for Churches, Clubs, and Drawing Room.
HOME STUDIO
892 Forrest Road, N. E. Walnut 9629

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

MILLINERY
at Popular Prices
$2.00 and $3.00
SUZANNE HAT SHOP
First Nat'l Bank Bldg. at Five Points

Visit
ALVERSON'S BARBER SHOPS
in Downtown Atlanta
25 PEACHTREE ARCADE
25 PRYOR STREET N. E.
21 FORSYTH STREET N. W.
77 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP The Union
for Quality Merchandise
Inspect Our Showing of Easter Styles

SHOP Dannenberg's
Middle Georgia's Largest and Most Complete Department Store
For QUALITY Merchandise at a Reasonable Price
THIRD AT POPLAR, MACON, GA.

Nutting Floral Co
Flowers for All Occasions
Phone 1776 171 Cotton Ave.

WOOD-PEAVY FURNITURE CO.
Macon's Oldest Home-Owned Furniture Store
Visit Bide-A-Wee Cottage on Second Floor

Dixie Dairies
Dairy Products
Phone 3511 658 Arch Street

C. HUHN & SON
Hardware
Chinaware
408-10 MULBERRY STREET
Phone 1275

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS SERVICE STATION
Cor. Second and Walnut Sts.
Phone 587

MULBERRY MARKET
"Everything Good to Eat"
Choice Meats - Fish - Poultry
Groceries - Produce
Prompt Delivery
Tels. 4181-4182 418-20-22 Mulberry St.

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET E. AST
Phone 8161
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1899
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Damp Wash
Thrifty Rough Dry
Family Finish
A Service To Fit Every Purse
DIAL 3-5191

Reid's
THE BETTER FOOD STORES
DOMESTIC and IMPORTED GROCERIES
Low Prices
1603 SO. BOULEVARD DIAL 21753
709 PROVIDENCE ROAD DIAL 21916

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

HOUSES FOR SALE

COMMODIOUS six-roomed house, ¼ acre block, lawns, gardens, garage, sewered, close transport; £1700 cash. 42 Webster St., Nedlands, Perth, Western Australia.

TEACHERS

PARIS—Mademoiselle WEHERLY, 66 rue d'Alesia, 14e, Violin, Solfeggio teacher, Paris Conservatory. Diplomas. Private pupils.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

BONEFAAS
Batavia-Bandoeng

KLOOSTERLINNEN
sterk en koel
HOUSEHOLD LINEN

SEE NEXT PAGE

INDIA

CEYLON—Colombo

FRAMJEE HOUSE HOTEL
Select Clientele
Beautifully situated facing sea. Excellent cuisine, quiet, comfortable, spacious grounds. Tennis court.
Terms per day from 10/- to 25/-
cheaper rates also.
English Proprietress, D. Stone-Shepherd
English Management, Mrs. Clancy
Telephone 5389 Steamers met

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Boots Mended
Godthaabsvej 17. Telf. Goth. 8167
Moderate Prices. Goods Delivered.

DET DANSKE CINDERSKOMPAGNI
Vesterbrogade 88
C.10.878 B. Leon.
CINDERS — KOKS — KUL (Coal)

GARTNERI-UDSALGET
H. NIELSEN-WIUM
Oesterbrogade 9
Tel. Obro 9711 Goods delivered
Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh and preserved

FRANCE

PARIS

Marcelline
Smartest Hats in Paris for the price.
4, RUE DU MARCHE ST. HONORE

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

Kerner & Pouwels
(Furniture)
MEUBELMAKERS
STOFFEERDERS
BEHANGERS.
P. C. Hooftstraat 46. Zuid.

VERWEEGEN & KOK
(Leather Goods)
AMSTERDAM Kalverstraat 86-90
REISARTIKELEN
LEDERWAREN
PLAIDS—VOETZAKKEN

J. CASPARIS van der LAAG
(GROCERY)
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
Verkrijgbaar: Alle Verkade's Artikelen
Heins en Kellog's Producten
Overtoom 71. Beethovenstraat 29.
Tel. 81936 Tel. 94837.
Electr. Model Rund- Kalfs-en Varkensslagerij

D. MULCKHUYSE
(BUTCHER)
Bezorging door de geheele stad
Rozengracht 237 hoek Marnixstraat
Tel. 36104

O. A. G. Kauffmann
BLOEMIST
(Flowershop)
GEEN FILIALEN
Centtuurbaan 388/390 Tel. 22300

FRUITHANDEL
(Fruit trade)
C. H. HEERDING & ZOON N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wijde Heisteeg 9. hoek Heerenmarcht
Tel. 33732

OOSTERBEEK
Near Arnhem

OOSTERBEEK - HOOG
Annastraat 1. near Arnhem
PENSION FRISIA
Open all the year round. Central heating, running water. Garden. Close to trams and woods. Reasonable terms.

THE HAGUE

MRS. L. Bekker
FLORIST
GR. HERTOGINNELAAN 113
Hoek Valeriusstraat - Tel. 331126

RINGENOLDUS
Heerenmodes. L. v. Meerdervoort 494.
Tel: 330579
Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel
Paicon Regenjassen FL:
19.75-24.50-27.50-29.75
Nieuwste Hoeden. Prima kwaliteiten
Aparte Modellen

PARFUMERIE
KRULLER-PEL
Hendriklaan 176. Tel: 554505
Speciality
"POTTER & MOORE'S
MITCHAM LAVENDER
Besorgen door de geheele stad.

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Meubel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderswerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
Tel. 584930 Giro 22578
v Weede van Dykveldstr. 71. 73. 75a

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 B. G. G. 394544

PH. SPECHT GRYP
ASSURANCE
Prins Mauritslaan 91 's-Gravenhage
Cath: Singel 25. Utrecht
Hollandsche Societeit
van Levensverzekeringen Anno 1807
Laat u eens inlichten?

Coöp Society "Eigen Hulp" u. a.
Prinsestraat 11. 's-Gravenhage.
Tel. 112174 (5 lynen)
Het oudste en beste adres voor
LEVENSMIDDELEN
Provisions

BONTWERKERY "DUINOORD"
Sandig-Lüdgen
Furs—Pelteryen
Remodelling—Moderniseeren
157 Laan v. Meerdervoort Tel. 333231

F. PETRI
Beveelt zich beleefd aan voor de levering van
Meubel- en Timmerwerken en Reparatiewerk
Prima uitvoering verzekerd
Werkplaats: L. Beestenmarkt 9. Tel: 111632
CABINET MAKER

BLOEMENMAGAZYN
FLOWERSHOP
L. BEKKER
Groot Hertoginnelaan 113 Hoek Valeriusstraat Tel 331126 Post Office 4851

Court Jewellers
Hof Juweliers
FIRMA SIMONS
Plein 9a. Tel. 114144. The Hague

WASSENAAR

WASSENAAR near THE HAGUE
Klein Hoetyenlaan 1. Tel.: 716910
HOME FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS
"DE LEEUWERIK"
Central heating, running cold and hot water. If desired, skilled nursing available.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NORWAY

OSLO

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
Any and all books.
Stationery Telephone 11231

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA AND FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4. Kungsgatan 69.
Norrlandsgatan 7. Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg: V Hamngatan 11.

Myrstedts Matthörna
WELL KNOWN LEADING FIRM
IN
CARPETS CURTAINS
TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 KUNGSGATAN 50
STOCKHOLM GÖTEBORG

Södermalms Uthyrningsbyra
Götgatan 15, Stockholm
Förmedlar uthyrning av vaningar, affärslokaler och villor
Estate Agents

Books—Magazines—Stationery
Biblioteksbokhandeln
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
3 P. M.-6 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bücklers
BERN • MARKTGASSE 43
The Shoe for Everybody

WATCHES
GOLD and SILVERWARE
Large Assortment
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

MATHYS & CIE
formerly E. Beck-Mathys
Corset Specialists
Marktgasse 56 Tel. 22.101

H. JENZER
Speciality of
Biscuits and Ravioli
Amthausgasse 1 Tel. 33.548

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
WYGART
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

Couture
de Premier Ordre
High Class Dressmaking
MME. R. SCHEIDEGGER
MOSIMANN
RUE de L'HOPITAL 3 TEL. 28.121

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17, Tel. 22.331

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
Sanitäre-Anlagen Spengler-Arbeiten
erstellt in bester Ausführung
H. ISLER, Viktoriastrasse 84
(Plumbing)

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.-G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.131
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

Velozentrale
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
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Bicycles, Motor-Cycles, Cars
Repairs promptly and efficiently executed.

ALICE GORGÉ
Speciality of Ladies' Underwear
Amthausgasse 12

DAUT & CIE
Umbrellas Walking-Sticks
Gloves Ties
Spitalgasse 32

All Sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.-G.
BUBENBERGPL. Berne

MADAME LORY
Robes et Manteaux
17, Monbijoustrasse.

Miss Bigler teaches
ENGLISH
Tel. 35.252 42 Bübenbergstr. 42

TAILOR—DRESSMAKER
J. & M. EDERER
Monbijoustr. 16 Tel. 31.327
First Class Tailoring Establishment for Men and Women

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

Linens and Cottons
for Bed, Table and Kitchen
TROUSSEAUX
LEINENWEBEREI
LANGENTHAL A. G.
Spitalgasse 4

Bornheim Berne
Place du Théâtre
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

MEYER-MÜLLER
COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum.

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk
WALTER GARBANI
SÖHNE & CIE
Greyerzstrasse 30 Tel. 22.417
(Painting, Plastering)

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59, Founded 1868

A. SIMON, *Cutler*
WAISENHAUSPLATZ 11.
Fine Steelware, Pocket-Knives, Scissors Razors
Plated silver knives, forks and spoons.

CRYSTAL
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 Kramgasse

Permanent Waving
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
J. V. RÜEGG-PERRIN
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4 THIRD FLOOR
English spoken.

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery recommande

BURGDORF

IWAG
Aktiengesellschaft vorm. Alfr. Scheidegger
KOHLEN—HOLZ—BENZIN—HEIZOLE
Tel. Burgdorf 373. Hs. Zellweger, jun.
(Coal, Wood, etc.)

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Robes Manteaux — Gentlemen's and Ladies' Tailor — Highly Recommended
Costumes Tailleur
FIANDRINO
COUTURIER
Tel. 47.541 Geneva
25, Boul. du Pont d'Arve 3me. (Ascenseur)

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
ROUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822
(Drapery Store)

BOUCHERIE G. BURNIER
Boulevard des Philosophes 12
Viande de premier choix.
Tel. 46.862
(*Butcher*)

Maison Girard-Péclat
96 Rue du Rhone & 1 Rue du Prince
Porcelain—Earthenware—Crystal ware—Household Articles.

A L'ART FLORAL
HIRT
Florist Decorator
14 Cours de Rive

LAUSANNE

PRINTING HOUSE
All Kinds of Printing
TH. KOHLER
Madeleine 7 Riponne 4
TEL. 33.571

LUCERNE

MAISON MOSER
Corsets
Ladies' Underwear
Grendel 23 Tel. 13.48

NEUCHATEL

MELLES, R. & M. CORNAZ
SALON DE MODES
rue du Seyon 3, First Floor
Tel. 52.815
Retour de Paris
Jolie selections de modeles
(Milliners)

ST. GALLEN

HANS AMMANN
Comestibles
Geflügel - Fisch
NEUGASSE 46 TEL. 171
(PROVISIONS)

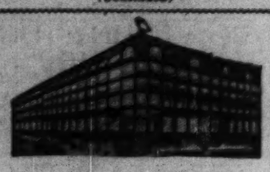
ZURICH

RUDOLF KEEL
Confiserie Moderne
Zeit-Haus neben Roxy-Kino.
Badenerstrasse 16 Tel. 58.453
SPEZIALITAT:
WIENER—HEFEN—GEBACK
Feinste Kecks, Selbstgemachte Pralines
(Confectionery, Sweets)

M. BLEHER-BURKHARDT
Stationery,
Fountain Pens of all the leading makes:
Waterman, Parker, etc.
BAHNHOFSTRASSE 93 TEL. 33.330

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH
(Continued)



JELMOLI
Zürich, Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for free illustrated catalogue
Bahnhofplatz 9 Zürich 1.

H. RÜEGG-PERRY & Co
The House for Carpets, Linoleum, Oriental Carpets
Travelling Rugs

Modes Lydia
Bahnhofstrasse 71, 1st Floor Tel. 37.562
Hats, Scarfs, Bags L. Motschi

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
Tel. 34.686 u. 34.687
Tel. Adr.: Blumenkrämer
(FLORIST)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Chames & Nelsons Consolidated
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNGS PROVISION STORES
Wholesale and Retail Grocers
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily deliveries.
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbell's Soups Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED
Head Office for South Africa
Commercial Union Buildings
88-90, ST. GEORGE'S ST., CAPE TOWN
ALL CLASSES OF
INSURANCE
TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

MADAME DU PLESSIS
Ladies' Hair Specialist
DOMINION HOUSE
141, Longmarket St.
Phone 2.5662
Specialises in the Genuine Steam and Oil Permanent Wave.

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown to Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street Cape Town

A. F. HONEYMAN
Merchant Tailor
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor-mades to Measure
39 ST. GEORGE STREET
(Opp. Cape Argus Office)
TELEPHONE 2-3577

The Atlas Printing Works
(PTY.) LTD.
Commercial and Fine Colour
PRINTERS
Dormehl Street
Between Sir Lowry Rd. and Newmarket St.
Opposite J. & A. Buchanan Ltd.

DURBAN

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving - From £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS
(Phone 22230)
4 Colonial Mutual Buildings (Skyscraper)
330 West Street

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At your service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD,
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites.
209 PINE STREET Phone 20521
Phone 22493

GEO. WOOLLEY & Co.
Fishmongers and Poulterers
6 and 8 Commercial Road
(Opposite Borough Market)
"We Invite Your Patronage"

When Buying Flowers Try
HOWDENS
(Manageress:—Miss Molly Mills)
FLORISTS—NURSERYMEN—SEEDSMEN
Specialists in
Bouquets and Floral Decorations
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 WEST ST. Phone 25321
Residence 46671

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and
SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

VIRGINIA MILK FARMS
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderer St., Johannesburg
Telephone 22-4552
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade MILK, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

"JUNE"
LADIES'
HAIRDRESSERS
(I. HUTCHESON)
60 Von Brandis St.

GREAVES
for
GIFTS
JEWELLERS
HEATH'S BLDGS., PRITCHARD ST.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

For Quality *For Value*

Cleghorns
CAPE TOWN PORT ELIZABETH
Everything for
Ladies', Children's and Men's Wear
Eloff, Kerk and Von Brandis Streets
JOHANNESBURG

BRENNERS
SERVICE STATION
"The Better Service Station"
for
COMPLETE LUBRICATION
PETROL, OIL, REPAIRS and ACCESSORIES
PEGASUS Mobilgas
MOBILOIL GARGOYLE Mobiloil
Harrison & De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082 P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Millner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes Our Speciality
Ask for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List
98 Pritchard St., 62 Bark St. 37 Loveday St. P. O. Box 6818
"Fanny"

NEW YORK
STEAM LAUNDRY
LIMITED
Cleaners and Dyers
36 Sydney Rd. Lorentzville
P. O. Box 6037 Phone 243680

ADIE & CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Specializing in Outsizes
CORNER JEPPE and JOUBERT STS.

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
Annuities and Pensions
See LUCIEN FRANCK
Phone 33-8147 P. O. Box 2013
c/o Sun Life of Canada, Aegis Bldgs.

Jno. W. Quinn & Co., Ltd.
Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers
Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs
May we have the pleasure of serving you?
PHONES 22-4911 and 22-4913

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: G. Van Digglen and I. Perrow
1st Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
Typewriter Experts and Stationers
Phone 33-7855
New Kempsey Bldgs. 115 Fox Street

PIETERMARITZBURG

CHRISTIE'S
CAFE-DE-LUXE
Specialists in catering for weddings, dances, etc.
Reception Room for Hire
204 Church Street Phone 2639

PEACH & HATTON
LIMITED
Furniture Manufacturers and Shop Fitters
Phone 3057 136 Church St.

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
MOTOR ACCESSORIES
Petrol, Oils, Tyres
PYROIL SAVES MOTORS
195 COMMERCIAL ROAD Phone 3895

PRETORIA

"KULZ"
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Permanent Waving and Blow Waving, etc.
We are stockists for Max Factor's Beauty Preparations
Phone 3213 183 St. Andries St.
Bourke Trust Buildings
Pretoria

R. A. CHARLES, Pty. Ltd.
NEW ARCADE
High Class Footwear
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear
Phone 3188 P. O. Box 60
Trenam & McCraw (Pty.) Ltd.
(W. McCraw, Late Manager Outfitting Department Beckett's)
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
5% discount for cash and off a/cs paid by 7th of following month.
C/o Koedoe Arcade and Bureau Lane
Pretoria

BERTIDA (Pty. Ltd.)
Finest Collection of Gowns and Millinery
Our Winter Collection just arrived and shown at our showrooms
169 St. Andries St. (Near Public Library)

Australia

SYDNEY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone BW. 5274
9 A. M.-6 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HORDERN BROTHERS
GENERAL DRAPERS.
FURNISHERS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters, etc.
Visit our Delightful
FLORENTINE RESTAURANT
PITT & GEORGE STS. SYDNEY

Poullàrs'
Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

GORDON BAKERY
F. SCHMEISING
trading as
J. CURRAN
BEST SERVICE, HIGHEST QUALITY BREAD. 10 PRIZES GAINED
Carts deliver from Turramurra to Chatswood—Phone: J. X. 1991

Commercial Union
Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

CHRISTINE
Ladies' Hairdresser
Beauty Specialist
136b Liverpool St., Opp. Mark Foys' M. A. 5241

EDWARD FAY Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, George Street opp. Regent, George Street West, Broadway, Newtown and Parramatta.

ebe
LOVELINESS PREPARATIONS
The most modern Cosmetics at
50b Darlinghurst Road, Sydney
London, Paris, Berlin, Hollywood

MOFFATS
PRINTERY
7 Malcolm Lane Sydney
Business Stationery, Specialists and General Printers

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

PHILLIPS'
SHOE STORE
256 GEORGE STREET
Between Hunter and Bridge Sts.

MRS. CORDINER
Ladies' Hairdresser
BEAUTY CULTURE
Latest French Methods
405, New South Head Road, Double Bay
PHONE FM 1381 Est. 12 Years

VIOLINIST
GERALD WALENN
F. R. A. M. (LONDON)
For Lessons Apply
STATE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
Sydney, N. S. W., Australia

Typing, Multigraphing, Duplicating
Quick, Expert Service
MISS BETTY FRENCH
Bull's Chambers, Third Floor
28 Martin Place BW 6268

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Bedggood Shoes Stocked
Corner Pitt and Market St.
OPPOSITE FARMERS

Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON
Tailor
and COSTUME MAKER
Third Floor: Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel. B2262

CARPET
CLEANING
BEATING SHAMPOOING
10% Reduction to Monitor Readers
G. C. Singleton & Co.
Melb. F 5619 Syd. B 3788

F. S. Burford & Son
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CUT GLASS
OTHER GIFTS
Watch and Jewellery Repair Service
112 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY
Near David Jones Phone M. A. 4928

A. E. RICHARDS
17a Pitt Street, Sydney
Near Quay Ph. B4661
PRINTER, ETC.

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

S. A. SCOTT
Watchmaker and Jeweller
Specialising in Watch and Jewellery Repairs. Highest Price Given for Old Gold Jewellery
168 George St., opp. St. Andrews' Cathedral
Estab. 1888 Phone M. A. 5229

OPTICIANS
Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
23/25 Hunter Street, Sydney
A. Carlton, Optometrist
OPTOMETRISTS

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Overells
(PTY.) LIMITED
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS LTD.
The Valley-BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
Visit Our Cafe for Luncheons, Afternoon Teas—Special Home-Made Cakes

PRYCE and READ
Specializing in Individual Styles
New Stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY, COATS, Evening Wear continually arriving from our Southern buyers.
We Cordially Invite You to Call
173 Adelaide Street, near Edward Street
Brisbane, Australia

"DRUMBORISK"
High Class Guest House
293 Vulture Street, East, South Brisbane
Queensland
Overlooking Brisbane River
Tourists or Permanents
Tariff moderate, all conveniences, garages.
Ph. J2847 Mrs. CARLETON, Proprietress

TASMANIA

HOBART

Visitors to Hobart—
Mather's
DEPARTMENT STORE
Men's and Women's Apparel
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Salon
Gifts and Stationery LIVERPOOL ST.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Windsor 4587
9 A. M.-6 P. M. daily—Sat. 9 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NCLEY PTY. LTD.
During Rebuilding
Temporary Address:
The Block, Collins Street
Imported Dresses
Hats and
Sports Wear
First Floor, Block "B"
PHONE C.B.866.

DECORATION and PAINTING
TEL. WINDSOR 2100
H. OLIVER & SON Pty. Ltd.
434 TOORAK RD. S. E. 2.

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES
PTY. LTD.
THRIFT SERVICE
WASHING 26 Howson St.
By WEIGHT
Tels. U. 3171 and U. 3172 Malvern, S. E. 4

Property Investments, Homes, Insurance
C. ROBERTS,
A.R.E.I.
SWORN VALUATOR
Commissioner for Affidavits, Probate and Mortgage Valuations
Cr. Toorak and Summerhill Rds., Hartwell E. 6. (East Camberwell). Tel. W. 5883
Real Estate Service and Advice with Pleasure

W. Howard Walter
OPTICIAN
115 ELIZABETH STREET
PHONE MU 2607 Next McEwans

Speed's Shoe Stores
159 Chapel St., Prahran
248 Carlisle St. Balaclava
Cor. Hampton and Willis Sts., Hampton
Phone Win. 1557
We are glad to suit your feet and purse.
Specialities: "Cherub" Shoes for Children and "Valencia" Footwear

MILLIGAN MOTORS PTY. LTD.
Automobile Engineers
PETROL, OIL, BATTERIES, TYRES, etc.
Plume and Mobiloil sold here.
13 BARKLY ST., ST. KILDA
"At the Junction"
TEL. WINDSOR 2777

Gifts, Lamp Shades, Colored Glass, China, etc.
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
(Edith MacMillan)
367 Little Collins Street F. 6348

Beaurepaire's
Opposite Christian Science church and *St. Kilda Rd. and at* 225 LATROBE ST., MELB. Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura
BATTERIES PETROL TYRES OILS RETREADING

Now Is the Time to Plant
ROSE and FRUIT TREES
Special Catalog
POST FREE
GILL & SEARLE
73 Elizabeth St., Melb. M. 5766 Pty. Ltd.

Watchmaker and Jeweller
V. BOLDNER
Diamond Rings, Wristlet Watches, Trophies, Electroplate, Cutlery
All Repairs. Old Gold Bought.
McEWAN HOUSE, THIRD FLOOR
348 Lt. Collins St. Phones F-5371, L2933

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

To Be Utterly Smart You Must Be
FROCKED BY
PELTIER
THE ONLY EXCLUSIVELY FRENCH SALON
NICHOLAS BUILDING
37 SWANSTON STREET

TEAS, DINNERS LUNCHEONS
Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances
The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open 7.30 Midnight—Sundays till 9.30
COLLINS ST. C1 Opposite Town Hall
Tels. F 5903 and F 5841

MELBOURNE
Elsternwick

GROCER
H. W. Hemsley
608 New Street
ELSTERNWICK
Near Martin Street
Ring X4440 for Efficient Service and Delivery
Bon Ami, Postum, Havelock Flour sold here.
HAVELOCK FLOUR

Men's Tailoring, Mercery, Hats, etc.
BRIDGE & SON
Honest Values, Newest Goods
33 Glenhuntly Road S 4 Tel. L 5188

DRESSMAKING
Exclusive Inexpensive
MARY CLISSOLD
24 Lumeah Road, Caulfield
TEL. L. 2976

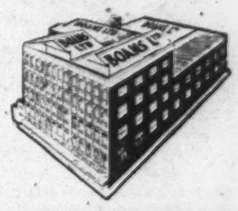
J. J. WEBSTER PTY LTD.
ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS
TIMBER MERCHANTS AND IRONMONGERS
Plumbers, Locksmiths, Carpenters, Electricians, etc.
41 Glenhuntly Road, opp. Railway Gardens
L. 1155

Beauty Salon
VERA M. GILL
Telephone L. 4800
134 Glen Eira Road
Ripponlea

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH

WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S LARGEST & MOST POPULAR STORE



BOANS
WELLINGTON & MURRAY STS.
PERTH

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

DADLEY'S LTD.
Shoe Specialists
Agents for
WALKOVER
and SAXONE SHOES
also PACKARD SLIPPERS
200 QUEEN STREET AUCKLAND

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C.
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
Perhaps you do not know that the
D. I. C.
TEA ROOM
serves the most delicious and enjoyable
AFTERNOON
TEAS
in Christchurch
Their Luncheons are quite delectable too, the menu including as it does throughout the summer months, many varieties of cool, crisp salads.
D. I. C., Cashel St., Christchurch

VICTOR CYCLE SHOP,
Cycles, Repairs and Accessories
at Bedrock Prices
All Work Guaranteed
Baker & Coy. 130 Manchester Street Phone 41-387

G. W. BENNETT
Builder
and Contractor
3 Woodchester Avenue, Christchurch
Artistic Homes Planned and Built

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Beautiful Color Film Stars Annabella and Irish Scenery

Pauline Moore, Dudley Digges and Loretta Young in "Love Is News"

Crack-Up (20th-Fox)—Unscrupulous aviator steals plans for a transatlantic bomber but perishes along with the ship's designer and a foreign spy when it crashes on maiden flight. Deft touches and nicely shaded performances lift it slightly out of routine spy melodrama class. Brian Donlevy, Ralph Morgan, Helen Wood, Thomas Beck.—Adults.

Dangerous Number (Metro)—Hits a low in silliness. Girl from a theatrical family makes life miserable for her husband by entertaining snake charmers, acrobats, animal trainers and other performers who, according to the producers' concept, must all have been reared in a stable. Robert Young, Ann Sothern, Reginald Owen, Cora Witherspoon.—Adults and young people.

Fugitive in the Sky (Warner Bros)—If you can stand another mystery melodrama about air hostesses, transport pilots and criminals aboard, this is probably worth seeing. Story contains one or two new twists and a dust storm. Jean Muir, Warren Hull, Gordon Oliver. Adults and mature young people.

The Good Earth (Metro)—A better film than this impressive version of Pearl S. Buck's novel is not likely to appear for some time. With meticulous attention to detail, Director Sidney Franklin unfolds the story of Wang Lung and his slave-wife O-Lan against a vivid background of farm life, of revolution, of drought, famine and plenty. Production and photography are excellent. Likewise Luise Rainer's performance as O-Lan. Paul Muni, Walter Connolly, Tilly Losch, Charles Grapewin, Jessie Ralph, Key Luke, Roland Lui, Chingwah Lee.—Adults and young people.

The Last of Mrs. Cheyney (Metro)—We rather hope so. Frederick Lonsdale's epigrams (perhaps due to the way they are delivered) have a less genuine ring than formerly and as for the story about the virtuous lady thief who shows up some titled English snobs—it's as counterfeit as Joan Crawford's eyelashes. Most of the luster is confined to star names on the marquee. Miss Crawford, Frank Morgan, William Powell, Robert Montgomery, Jessie Ralph, Nigel Bruce.—Adults and young people.

Love Is News (20th-Fox)—Good news for anyone in search of a riotous laugh fest with pleasant romance thrown in. Even newspapermen will find it hard to resist. To avenge herself on a snooping reporter, tin can heiress keeps him on the front page by telling all the papers—except his—that she is engaged to him. Crisp dialogue is well handled and Tay Garnett should win a speed medal for direction. Tyrone Power, Loretta Young, Don Ameche, Slim Summerville, Dudley Digges, Stepin Fetchit.—Family.

Night Waitress (RKO)—Waitress in a waterfront café, on parole from prison, becomes innocently entangled with gold smugglers but is rescued by handsome young schooner skipper. Nobody rescues the film. Margot Grahame, Gordon Jones.—Adults.

Swing High, Swing Low (Paramount)—On the whole, worth seeing. It discloses some pleasantly breezy comedy, a good jazz score exploiting the "hot" trumpet and quite the best performance we have seen by Carole Lombard. Story concerns trials of a young woman whose irresponsible jazz trumpeter husband becomes increasingly less responsible upon winning success for which she sacrificed. Fred MacMurray, Charles Butterworth, Jean Dixon.—Adults and young people.

Wings of the Morning (20th-Fox)—One of the loveliest and surely the most dramatic color film so far. Beautifully photographed in England and Ireland, story tells of young horseman's sacrifice in training the heroine's colt so she may have sufficient dowry to marry a Spanish Don. Scenery, acting and direction render this a thoroughly pleasing film. Annabella makes her starring début in English and John McCormack sings several numbers. Henry Fonda, Leslie Banks, Stewart Rome, Irene Vanbrugh, Helen Haye, Harry Tate, Mark Daly.—Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "When You're in Love," "The Human Adventure," "Yellow Cruise," "Great Guy," "Lloyds of London," "One in a Million," "Born to Dance," "Pennies From Heaven," "Champagne Waltz," "That Girl From Paris," "Stowaway," "Love on the Run," "As You Like It," "The Devil Is a Sissy," "The Gay Desperado," "Old Hutch," "My Man Godfrey," "Nine Days a Queen," "Romeo and Juliet."

Young People and Adults: "Camille," "Beloved Enemy," "Black Legion," "You Only Live Once," "Maid of Salem," "The Plough and the Stars," "After the Thin Man," "The Plainsman," "Career Woman," "Winterset," "Rembrandt," "Garden of Allah," "Come and Get It," "Libeled Lady," "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," "Craig's Wife," "Dodsworth."

Adults Only: "John Meade's Woman," "La Kermesse Héroique," "Anthony Adverse."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays.)

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Mount Wilson Observatory at end of scenic highway is great disseminator of astronomical information.

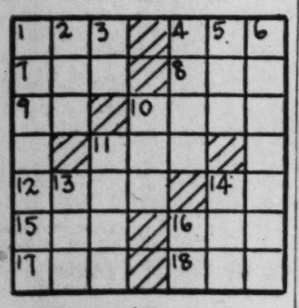
Factual Figuring: 6 (1,2,3,4,6,12) plus 34, minus 4, times 5, divided by 10, equals 15.

Letter Changing: Salt, sale, male, mile, rile, rice.

How Far Away?: 2200 feet.

Buildings of the World: Acropolis — Athens, Greece; Alcazar—Seville, Spain; Bastille — Paris, France; Faneuil Hall — Boston, Mass.; Independence Hall—Philadelphia, Pa.; Pantheon—Rome, Italy; Porcelain Tower — Nanking, China; Taj Mahal—Agra, India; Versailles Palace — Versailles, France; Westminster Abbey—London, England.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

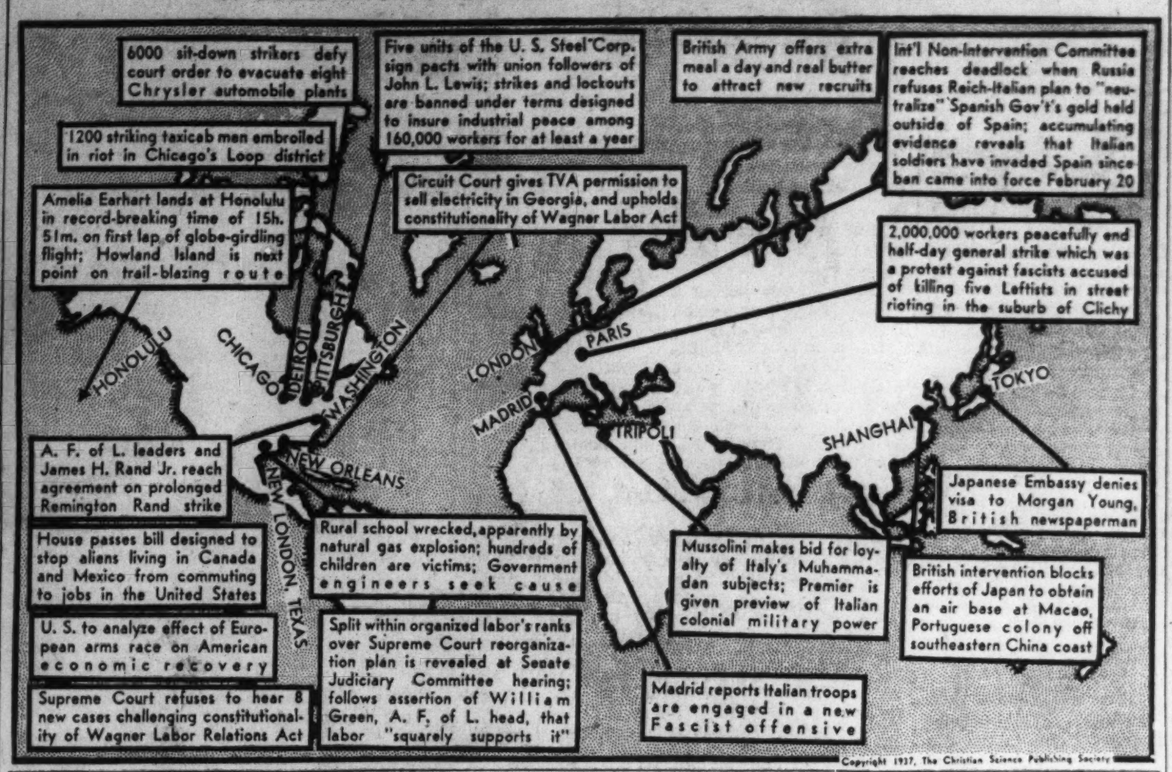
1—Fairy queen
4—Head covering
7—Freeze
8—Unit
9—Musical note
10—Genus of plants
11—Vessel
13—Heart of anything
14—Pronoun
15—Loiter
16—Possessive pronoun
17—To increase
18—Likely

Down

1—Supernatural event
2—Unit
3—Have existence
4—Trumpet
5—Deity
6—Storm
10—Land measure
11—Impel
12—Tree
14—Haunch
16—Interjection

Answers Appear Elsewhere

World News of the Week at a Glance


6000 sit-down strikers defy court order to evacuate eight Chrysler automobile plants
1200 striking taxicab men embroiled in riot in Chicago's Loop district
Five units of the U. S. Steel Corp. sign pacts with union followers of John L. Lewis; strikes and lockouts are banned under terms designed to insure industrial peace among 160,000 workers for at least a year
British Army offers extra meal a day and real butter to attract new recruits
Int'l Non-Intervention Committee reaches deadlock when Russia refuses Reich-Italian plan to "neutralize" Spanish Gov't's gold held outside of Spain; accumulating evidence reveals that Italian soldiers have invaded Spain since ban came into force February 20
Amelia Earhart lands at Honolulu in record-breaking time of 15h. 51m. on first lap of globe-girdling flight; Howland Island is next point on trail-blazing route
Circuit Court gives TVA permission to sell electricity in Georgia, and upholds constitutionality of Wagner Labor Act
2,000,000 workers peacefully end half-day general strike which was a protest against fascists accused of killing five Leftists in street rioting in the suburb of Clichy
A. F. of L. leaders and James H. Rand Jr. reach agreement on prolonged Remington Rand strike
House passes bill designed to stop aliens living in Canada and Mexico from commuting to jobs in the United States
U. S. to analyze effect of European arms race on American economic recovery
Supreme Court refuses to hear 8 new cases challenging constitutionality of Wagner Labor Relations Act
Rural school wrecked, apparently by natural gas explosion; hundreds of children are victims; Government engineers seek cause
Split within organized labor's ranks over Supreme Court reorganization plan is revealed at Senate Judiciary Committee hearing; follows assertion of William Green, A. F. of L. head, that labor "squarely supports it"
Japanese Embassy denies visa to Morgan Young, British newspaperman
Mussolini makes bid for loyalty of Italy's Muhammadan subjects; Premier is given preview of Italian colonial military power
British intervention blocks efforts of Japan to obtain an air base at Macao, Portuguese colony off southeastern China coast
Madrid reports Italian troops are engaged in a new Fascist offensive
HONOLULU
CHICAGO
DETROIT
PITTSBURGH
WASHINGTON
NEW ORLEANS
NEW LONDON, TEXAS
LONDON
PARIS
MADRID
TRIPOLI
SHANGHAI
TOKYO

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Sunbonnet Sue

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

The Game of Zoo

This is a merry game for children, and even grown-ups grow hilarious before the thing dies down.

Have one person announce that he is getting the zoo ready to go on a trip. When the first person is asked, "Who are you?" he may answer, "I am a bear"; and before the next player answers the question, he must make a noise similar to a bear. The next player must use the last letter in "bear" for the first letter in the name of the animal he is. He may name himself "rat," and the next player must not tell who he is (beginning with "t") until the preceding player has made a sound like a rat.

There will be many mistakes, and you will find that the animals in this zoo make many strange noises. —M. C. R., Boone, Iowa.

Politeness

Good breeding is the result of much good sense, some good nature, and a little self-denial for the sake of others.—Chesterfield.

Quotation for Today

THE first lesson of life is to burn our own smoke; that is, not to inflict on outsiders our personal sorrows and petty morbidness, not to keep thinking of ourselves as exceptional cases.—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

In Lighter Vein

Too Much

The midget had obtained a job in a factory.

At the end of the first week, however, he gave notice. The foreman expressed his surprise.

"Well, you see, sir," explained the midget, "one of the first questions my mates asked me was how tall I am. I told them I was exactly three feet high."

"Well," returned the foreman, "why should you want to leave us? Didn't you like the question?"

"Oh, I didn't mind that," came the response, "but I do object to being picked up every five minutes and used as a yard rule."—Tit-Bits.

Grandma Wize Says:

"Too many square meals are sure to make a round figure."

Back Seat

The husband drew up a chair beside his wife's sewing machine and remarked:

"Don't you think it's running too fast? Look out, you'll sew the wrong seam. Slow down, and be careful of that needle!"

"Why, what's the matter with you? I've been running this machine for 10 years."

"Oh, I was merely trying to assist you. Just as you try to help me drive the car."—Diamond Points.

One Can Never Tell

A woman was entering a movie, when an attendant stopped her. "Please excuse me, madam," he said, "but you can't take your dog inside."

"How absurd!" protested the woman. "What harm could the pictures do to a tiny dog like that?"

The Man Whose Wife Goes Away for the Summer Buys a Sink

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Relief

(Houston Chronicle)

Houston, Texas

A Negro "mammy" was leaving the relief headquarters building Tuesday when she was stopped by a white woman, who told a story of her eight children who were hungry and needed clothing. She could not be registered with the relief rolls for some reason, and she needed food.

The Negro was greatly impressed, and before the eyes of surrounding relief clients she emptied the entire contents of her shopping bag into one which the white woman was carrying.

"Lord bless you, honey, and yo' eight chillun. Take my groceries. The Lord will provide for me somehow. Take 'em," said the Negro, and she went singing on her way.

She was called back, however, by one of the relief workers who had been watching from a second-story window. "Why did you give away your groceries, mammy?" she reprimanded. When the story was told, she tossed a coin to her; and a man standing near who had watched the scene gave her 50 cents.

"Praise the Lord!" she shouted. "Didn't I tell you? The Lord provides. Praise the Lord!"

Progress

Time is a mighty serious subject. Some say, "Time goes on!" This is not so. Time stays; we go on. Keep this uppermost in your mind—we go on.—Melrose (Mass.) Free Press.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Compassion (Mark 1:41)—*Kom-pash'-un* (o and u clipped-short, a short).

In this verse "compassion" translates the Greek *splagchnizomi*, literally "to have the bowels yearn"; but as all the organs were regarded by the ancients as the seats of various passions, the word had the figurative sense of "to have a deep and inward feeling of pity or sympathy."

"Compassion," itself, comes to us from the Latin *compati*, "to have compassion," compounded of *cum*, "with," and *pati*, "to bear or suffer." Our word, then, suggests "bearing with one another" or "fellowship in feeling."

"Compassion" is a better word than either "pity" or "sympathy"; for "pity" sometimes regards its object as not only in distress, but as weak and inferior; and "sympathy" suggests that there is a certain equality in affliction linking the sympathizer and the one sympathized with. "Compassion," however, is that feeling of tenderness and love which reaches down into the low ground of another's distress; and, not content to remain there, it helps bear the distress, and then lifts it.

Deduce—*De-duse'* (e as in beside, u as in duty).

The Latin *deducere*, "to lead or bring down" (*de*, "down," and *ducere*, "to lead"), is the basis of our word; and we adhere closely to its original meaning. For example, if a person deduces something, he literally brings down an inference from what has preceded; by acquainting himself with known facts he makes a logical deduction.

The companion word is "induce"; but note that the prefix is the Latin *in*, here used in the sense of "toward." So, while we may deduce particulars from a general law, we reverse the process when we induce ("lead toward") a general law from particulars. For example, after being misled into thinking that the sun revolves round the earth, and that rails converge, etc., we induce the fact that the material senses are not to be relied upon; and after studying about God, we deduce what His image and likeness must be.

Demarcation—*De-mar-kay'-shun*.

Although the literal meaning of this word (Spanish *demarcación*) is "a marking down," we restrict "demarcation" to "limiting by marked bounds; separating; dividing." There is, of course, the historic Line of Demarcation which, although an imaginary one, ran due north and south 100 leagues west of the Azores, and which was fixed by papal bull on May 5, 1493, to delimit the possessions of Spain and Portugal in the New World.

Divest—Long *i*.

Ecclesiastes—The first *e* is short.

Emanation—*Em-a-nay'-shun*.

Whatever emanates from something, literally "flows out from it" (Latin *e*, "out," and *manare*, "to flow"). That from which anything emanates is its true and only source; and the emanation therefore partakes of the nature and quality of the source.

Esse—*Es'-e* (first *e* short, second as in beside).

In this word we see a direct Englishing of the Latin infinitive *esse*, "to be"; and we use it to denote "essential being." Not uncommonly it refers to Deity.

Immutable—*Ih-mu'-ta-bl*.

That which is immutable (Latin *in*, "not," and *mutare*, "to change") is not capable of change; it is unalterable, invariable. It endures everlastingly. "Changeless" is a common synonym for "immutable," but the words differ in this: The former applies to that which does not change; the latter, to that which cannot change. The former suggests a fact; the latter affirms a quality.

Inversion — *In-vur'-shun*. (For those who cling to Webster's first choice, the last syllable is *-shun*. However, a bit more consistency on the part of the lexicographers would, in our opinion, have brought the second-choice over into preferred position. Compare "excursion"—*eks-kur'-shun*.)

Metaphysics—*Met-a-fiz'-iks*.

This word is derived from the Greek *meta*, "beyond," and *psyskos*, "relating to external nature"; and in the Greek form it was first applied by Andronicus to the 13 books by Aristotle which he edited, and which, in the recognized arrangement of the works, followed Plato's books dealing with physics. Not only was the word used literally to indicate "that written beyond the subject of physics," but figuratively, and with peculiar significance, to identify that which transcended mere physics—for Aristotle then launched into a dissertation on what seemed beyond sense testimony.

In general use today "metaphysics" is a philosophic term applied to the character and cause of real being, a science distinguished from the various so-called sciences dealing with materiality.

Progress (noun)—In America the prevailing pronunciation among cultured speakers is *prog'-ress* (short *o* and *e*); in Britain the *o* is usually sounded long.

The Latin *progredi*, from which our word is derived, means "to advance," being compounded of *pro*, "forward," and *gradi*, "to step, walk, go." We find *gradi* also in "retrograde," "retrogression," etc., but *retro* means "backward." The underlying thought in "progress" is a continued movement toward a better state.

Recuperative — *Re-ku'-per-ay-tiv* (first *e* as in beside, *u* long, second *e* as in maker, *a* long, *i* short; secondary stress on fourth syllable).

"Recuperative" and "recover" come from the same Latin word, *recuperare*, "to recover"; and back of this are the roots *re*, "again," and *capere*, "to take"—the word, however, being influenced by *cuprus*, "good."

It is an interesting observation that recuperative action sustained by Truth insures a taking back not only to a former state, but to a better one—man's genuine estate.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Quincy, Mass., reader shares the following. Although it contains a number of long words, it has something to do with long distances:

*NMOLP *KQTRML *MIRSHT-

GPMHU GP SLP MV RESLQH

WQDWKGU QR DHSGP FQR-

RSNQLGPMH MV GRPHMLM-

NQEG QLVMHNGPQML.

Factual Figuring

To the number of whole numbers by which 12 is divisible —— add the total of those numbers ——; subtract the number of times a year a quarterly periodical is printed ——; multiply by the number of bundles of paper there are to a bale ——, and divide by the number of the month in which Halloween is celebrated ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

On the grocery list there appeared SALT and RICE. Following the usual rules, try changing SALT to RICE in 5 moves.

How Far Away?

Here's another problem from New York City: A man shouts in the direction of a cliff, which causes an echo that he hears four seconds later. Assuming that the sound of his voice travels at the rate of 1100 feet a second, how far away was the cliff?

Buildings of the World

The names of 10 famous buildings of the world are given. Can you identify each with its location? The first has been checked as usual:

1	Acropolis	Rome, Italy	
2	Alcazar	Nanking, China	
3	Bastille	Athens, Greece	✓
4	Faneuil Hall	Versailles, France	
5	Independence Hall	Seville, Spain	
6	Pantheon	London, England	
7	Porcelain Tower	Paris, France	
8	Taj Mahal	Boston, Mass.	
9	Versailles Palace	Philadelphia, Pa.	
10	Westminster Abbey	Agra, India	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Brevities

Howard Brubaker in the New Yorker: President Butler fears that the proposed Twenty-second Amendment would put 42,000,000 children under the direct control of Congress. Little Willie would say, "I wish I could work in a mill, but that ol' Congress makes me go out and play."

Montreal Herald: Time has shown, says a reviewer, that even Victor Hugo's best poem, "The Bridge," was not immortal. It had its allotted span.

St. Louis Star-Times: Deliver us, please, from the kind of talker who punctuates his sentences with his elbows.

Detroit Free Press: There can't be much collective bargaining until rival leaders find out which one shall collect.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Chicago Bound*

By LE PELLEY

HERE WE GO — OFF FOR CHICAGO
IT'S GETTING DARK THOUGH
DO WE FLY AFTER IT GETS DARK ??
OF COURSE — WE ARE FLYING ON A "BEAM" AND THE PILOTS KNOW THEY ARE GOING IN A STRAIGHT LINE
WONDERFUL, IS IT NOT ? — THIS FLYING ON A "BEAM"
OH, NO — I DON'T THINK SO —
I PROBABLY WON'T GET VERY EXCITED UNTIL THEY DO AWAY WITH THE AIRPLANES ENTIRELY AND FLY US DIRECT ON A RADIO BEAM ....

The Adventures of Waddles—*Robot Takes a Ride*

By THE HAGERS

"IT LOOKS AS THOUGH IT IS OUR JOB TO TAKE THE ROBOT HOME," SAID BOB.
"JACK MIGHT FIX HIM," I QUACKED, "SOME WAY SO HE WILL WORK INSTEAD OF PLAY.
BUT WE'VE NO ROOM!" "LOOK, HE CAN RIDE BACK IN THE TRAILER," BILL REPLIED.
WITH OUR HITCH-HIKER, OFF WE TORE; THE FIRST STOP—JACK SPOONBILL'S FRONT DOOR.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Two-Way Labor Policy

THE conviction that the Roosevelt Administration should devise a more effective labor policy continues to grow. Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, and several congressmen have asserted that a labor program designed to control industrial disruption is long overdue.

The welter of labor strife throughout the nation, the varied and conflicting state and municipal policies for dealing with this unrest, the equally contradictory labor philosophies voiced by state governors, are all calculated to convince the thoughtful that America does need a more integrated and effective labor program.

Yet a centralized and arbitrary national labor policy, establishing rigid limitations on strikes as well as elaborate arbitration machinery, is probably not possible at this time. The nations which have evolved such a program are in the main nations in which labor has achieved a high measure of collective bargaining strength, through extensive trade unionization. In the United States there are probably less than 6,000,000 union members out of a potential working population of about 45,000,000.

To limit arbitrarily labor's right to strike in the light of these circumstances might well prove unjust to the logical progress of labor toward effective collective bargaining. This does not mean, however, that the Administration cannot enunciate a policy designed to curb labor in its more irresponsible strategies. Such a declaration of policy is clearly called for by the advent of the sit-down strike.

The sit-down violates personal property, it flouts authority, it opens the door to undemocratic control by a minority of workers, it threatens labor's ultimate objectives by alienating the public, and it encourages a disrespect for law that is likely to prove the preface to civil anarchy. If labor possesses a property right in its job, there are increasing legal measures being devised for the protection of that right.

It does not seem that the Administration can logically or morally escape responsibility for committing itself on the issue of the sit-down. Administration lawyers have just closed their defense of the Wagner Act. These lawyers asserted the Administration's right to intervene in the employer's labor policies on the grounds that strikes affect interstate commerce. Having so argued, the Administration can hardly avoid a finding that the sit-down is also its responsibility, because of its effect upon interstate commerce.

The Roosevelt Administration is extending the jurisdiction of the central government. This extension of federal power will prove tyrannical unless it is administered dispassionately and without favor. The Administration cannot fairly shake the Wagner Act at the employers when their practices clog interstate commerce and avert its eyes when labor sits down in the middle of that commerce.

Clash at Clichy

AT CLICHY, suburb of Paris, French extremists have clashed once again. Bloodshed resulted, but the sufferers were practically all French Mobile or Republican Guards who sought to protect freedom of assembly for members of Colonel de la Rocque's French Social Party against the Communist populace of which Clichy is mostly made up. It is unfortunate that such bloodshed resulted, as, had this not been so, the event would have passed off without its being adjudged as serious or important as it has.

The mêlée was only one of those traditional clashes that occur between French extremists and go on constantly from year to year in varying degrees of size and form. To use a culinary term, "the pot boils" constantly, and every once in a while boils over.

Every French Government, no matter what its political texture, knows that, if it is to stay in power any length of time at all, it must not only endeavor to conciliate France's diverging interests, ranging from extreme Right to extreme Left, but also constantly try to prevent explosions of feelings between the two such as led to the riots on the Place de la Concorde on Feb. 6, 1934, and those that have just occurred at Clichy.

The action of the Government Mobile and Republican Guards in the Clichy fray seems to show that Premier Blum means to carry out the traditions of the Third Republic and protect liberty of action and speech, even if it be for Fascistic groups like De la Rocque's Social Party.

Premier Blum, although nominally a Leftist, has again shown his Cabinet stands for that middle-ground statesmanship, an undoubted offspring of French good sense, which has increasingly characterized its regime and given it strength to surmount difficulty after difficulty. The indications are that the wise statesmanship of Premier Blum will again carry the day over the unfortunate Clichy events, but that the lessons learned from it will be thought over and measures taken to prevent their reoccurrence.

EVEN THOUGH President Roosevelt did forgo his usual swim to figure out his income tax return, he probably got in up to his neck.

Laughter and Cheers

FOUR meals a day for soldiers, fresh butter instead of margarine, and some margarine in addition if wanted, a daily fresh ration of milk, an additional cash allowance for meals that must be purchased, and a staff of domestic workers to scrub out canteens—what's funny about that?

It made the House of Commons laugh and cheer when announced by Alfred Duff Cooper, British War Minister.

Was it the War Minister's witty way of wording it? (From the elevation which officialdom affords for some people it is possible to look humorously down on the probably fleeting comforts of soldier boys.) Or was it that these provisions seemed amusingly pointed at a time when a breezy phrase about "kidding kids into the army" rolls too easily off too many tongues?

Of course, war has its humorous side as well. But it were more tactful of the men who can only declare it to leave the scraps of laughter, along with the few extra scraps of food, to those who have to fight it.

Injustice to the Chief Justice

A MISUSED quotation, if uncorrected, may sometimes travel far under borrowed motive power. The remark attributed to Charles E. Hughes, now Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, that "we are under a Constitution, but the Constitution is what the judges say it is," has found its way first into a book by a scholarly author and more recently into a radio address by the President of the United States.

Yet this expression—so used—is a glaring example of the unfairness of tearing a remark from its context to give an almost diametrically opposite impression from that originally conveyed by the speaker. And in this instance the author is estopped by the tradition of his post as Chief Justice from protesting the distortion of phrases spoken years before he was elevated to the bench.

The origin of this quotation was traced by a writer on this page approximately two years ago. The words occurred in an extemporaneous reply made by Mr. Hughes, then Governor of New York, in defense of his plan for regulation of public utilities against an attack by a corporation attorney at Elmira, N. Y., May 7, 1907. The whole passage reads:

> I have the highest regard for the courts. My whole life has been spent in work conditioned upon respect for the courts. I reckon him one of the worst enemies of the community who will talk lightly of the dignity of the bench. We are under a Constitution, but the Constitution is what the judges say it is, and the judiciary is the safeguard of our liberty and of our property under the Constitution.

The charge had been made that his program was unconstitutional because lacking adequate provision for judicial review. Mr. Hughes's answer was, in effect, as if he had said, "Let us try it and see. Let us see what the judges will say. But in any event their decision is to be respected."

The context makes it clear that Mr. Hughes was not imputing any arbitrariness, any high-handedness or any exceeding of authority on the part of the judiciary but voiced a recognition of the need of proper judicial authority.

He went on to say in words which may be applied to the assumption either that the courts have intruded into questions of policy or that President Roosevelt's proposal would push them into politics:

> I do not want to see any direct assault upon the courts, nor do I want to see any indirect assault upon the courts. And I tell you, ladies and gentlemen, no more insidious assault could be made upon the independence and esteem of the judiciary than to burden it with these questions of administration—questions which lie close to the public impatience, and in regard to which the people are going to insist on having administration by officers directly accountable to them.

Possibly in spite of all explanation the quotation about the judges and the Constitution may go into history identified with the name of Mr. Hughes. But it ought to be remembered that in his use of it there was no touch of cynicism or conceit. If there is validity in the criticism that the Supreme Court has assumed policy-forming powers, the most that can be attributed to Mr. Hughes is the misfortune of having supplied a slogan in a chance remark of very different purport.

Equal Service—Equal Pay

IN CERTAIN directions, and in certain places, women teachers have, in the fairly recent past, made considerable advances toward the enjoyment of just conditions of work. The London County Council, setting an example that might well be followed by other authorities, has decided that marriage shall not disqualify a woman from pursuing her profession.

This is a distinct victory. But in some other respects the position is not so good. The chief of these lies in the fact that, for doing the same kind of work, and attaining the same degree of efficiency, women teachers receive only about four fifths of the salary of men.

Men and women both have their peculiar contributions to make to the teaching profession, in accordance with their several qualities. It is not just that certain of these qualities should be rated as of lower value than the others, which is the position that obtains when differentiation of salary is based on sex distinctions.

Rim of Revolution

Book News of the Day

"BEFORE great social upheavals there is always a prelude during which, in an attempt at self-definition, the different strata of society seek to penetrate each other." So observes Jenny Ballou, in her book which has recently won the Fellowship Prize —SPANISH PRELUDE (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50). Such brief hint is welcome to one wrestling with this strange story of the days immediately preceding that earlier Spanish revolution which drove Alfonso from his throne.

Evidently it is the author's purpose to transport her readers to familiar sections of Spain—to Madrid with its suburbs, to Barcelona, to a village in the Guadarrama mountains near the Escorial—and to introduce them to men and women who, too, are primarily types. In spite of her effort, the result seems merely confused, untidy and faintly disturbing, like some modernistic music and painting. The book is calculatedly clever and self-conscious. Ideas, radical or conservative, mill backward and forward without conviction on either hand; and this reviewer admits defeat in seeking to grasp the relations which the multitude of characters bear to one another. Types, did we say? Perhaps. But, selected at random and tossed nonchalantly into the mêlée, they all appear incredibly detached and purposeless. Is it merely because they are caught in the lull before the storm?

Miss Ballou seems to have fallen complete victim to Spain. Its brittle sunshine, its bold beauty, its languor which scarcely conceals the underlying excitement and danger—these feed her artistic soul. She moves consistently among Spanish people; and, when she dons the costume of a Spanish peasant for a fancy dress ball at the Women's Club, everyone exclaims how Spanish she looks. It must be that she understands those café revolutionists whose tables overflow the sidewalks of the Puerta del Sol and the Gran' Via; the women, whether aristocrats or servants (her own servant, Saturnina, by the way, is deliciously human and convincing); her impoverished count, and Margarita who keeps the pension. But she does not make her readers understand. Who, after all, was Dr. Monteagudo? What part is he intended to play? Was he in love with the alluring Carmen? If so, why are we impelled to ask?

Miss Ballou tells us fleetingly that she had a last glimpse of Alfonso and of Primo de Rivera, too; she records how the University had closed soon after the resignation of José Ortega y Gasset: that "things were happening in Madrid." But nothing concrete ever happens in her book. "Sometimes I feel I am floating on the edge of space and dissolving," remarks Miss Ballou. Perhaps that is how one feels inevitably on the brink of revolution.

M. W.

North . . South . . East . . West

Efficient Mexico

By Frank L. Perrin

MEXICO, D. F.

EVERYWHERE in Mexico where marks of the progress made within recent years appear, one is impressed with the high degree of efficiency attained. Notably in architecture and engineering, the master of his art has left his indelible mark. The traveler over the recently opened Inter-American Highway from the States to Mexico City marvels at the skill displayed in laying out, through ranges of mountains and hills, over broad prairies and across rivers and arroyos, a broad way which never exceeds a 6 per cent grade even in its most rugged sections. He finds that the engineers are native sons of Mexico, some the graduates of American technical colleges, and some the products of training schools in their own country.

These men have applied to problems almost unique the combined skill and experience of older experts. It was my privilege today to talk with some of the engineers who have directed and are now directing the construction, maintenance and extension of this great highway. They are officials of the Federal Communications Bureau, which directs, regulates and exercises supervisory control over all means of travel and communication in Mexico, the railways, highways, postal service and radio and telegraph and telephone facilities. I do not know that the personnel of this great bureau is immune from political influences or that it is not at times reorganized in an effort, at least ostensibly, to improve its efficiency as a whole. But I am quite convinced, from observation and from uninfluenced and unbiased testimony volunteered by those possessing an intimate knowledge of conditions, that as at present organized and directed the bureau is efficient and economically conducted.

* * *

In whatever direction one travels from Mexico City, which is the central and converging point of my travels at this time, there may be discovered many objects of interest. It is a land for tourists, students and sightseers. The eye of the critical and discerning artist surely must be filled with satisfaction if the mere observer finds so much to interest and entertain. Every year the archaeologists are delving deeper and deeper into the secrets of civilizations long forgotten. I am told that the story which will one day be written is not revealed in the mounds and pyramids already uncovered. Geologists tell us that these evidences of the existence of races and communities recently discovered were buried many thousands of years ago by lava streams from volcanoes.

* * *

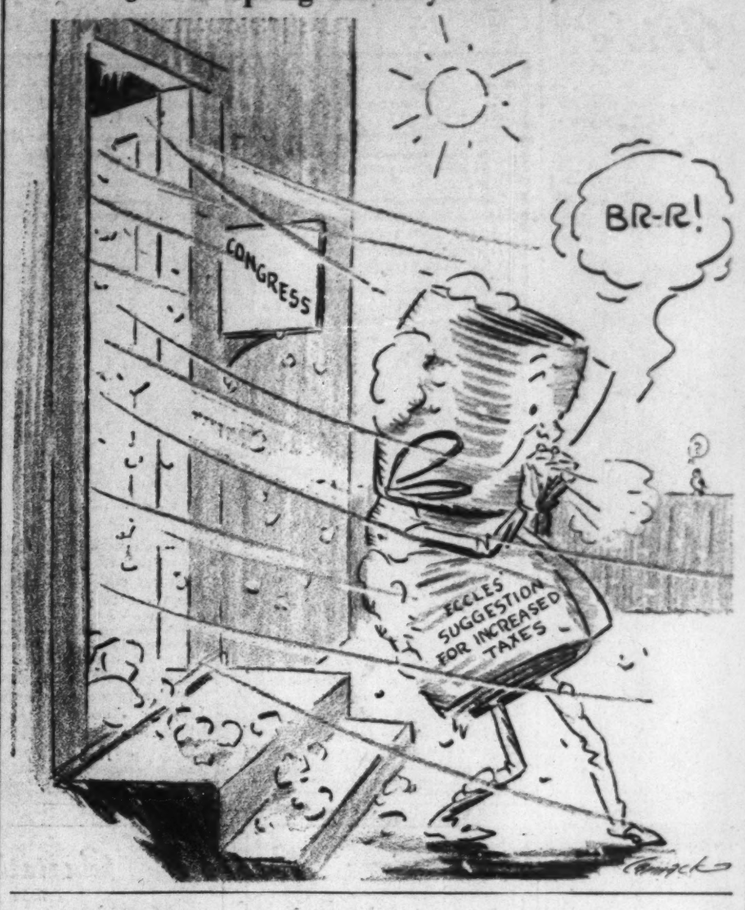
Of course these theories, or facts, surprise us not at all. We have all heard or read of them often. But one can hardly refrain from speculating, as he becomes somewhat familiar with the locale, as to how long this may possibly have been going on. A volcano that wiped out one civilization five or six thousand years ago may have performed the same disagreeable service for successions of preceding peoples and races. Speculating upon this, the interested observer casts a cautious and appraising eye around the rim of the vast valley to make sure that there are no indications of smoke issuing from the shattered cones of any of the known and quiescent volcanoes close at hand.

Still the native Indians attract the traveler and demand a share of his consideration. One finds them everywhere in this country. They are becoming, I judge, more of a problem to those who have assumed the task of governing them and educating them than they are to themselves. They do not take kindly or naturally to the program which is being provided for them. For centuries they have existed, not comfortably, perhaps, but contentedly. The lands which they have occupied have been theirs by right of that occupancy. They have not paid taxes, either to the state or to the Federal Government, except in rare instances.

Now there is being undertaken what, in the United States and elsewhere, would be called a system of regimentation. It is sought, as it has been explained to me, to apportion lands to Indians and Indians to lands according to the theories or judgments of agrarian experts who do not always consult the objects of their solicitude as to their desires or predispositions. There is some intimation that the supervisors of this project are more interested in promoting it arbitrarily than in considering the wishes or welfare of those most concerned, at least for the moment.

But running through the entire plan, it is insisted, is the eventual prospect of supplying schools for those who will make use of them, or for those most in need of schooling. It would be difficult, one would imagine, to draw a separating line.

Just as Spring Officially Arrives, Too!



Storm Over Drumly Waters

On a Scottish Island

"I'M THINKING, Tam, that we'll no' be crossing yon drumly waters the night," decided Captain MacNab. "We can get to Bracken Isle first thing i' the morn and— Wha'll this be?"

With the rain beating on his oilskins, he stared at the pier of the Scottish island where they had just put in. A solitary figure, head bent to the storm, was approaching. "It's that glaikit McLean." Leaning over the rail, he shouted above the noise of wind and wave, "We're no' crossing the night. We havna any passengers."

"Ye've one now," and he went toward the gangway.

"Haul that in," ordered the captain, and the would-be passenger was halted. But not for long. He studied the distance over, and down, to the deck (at low-tide level), crammed on his hat, and jumped! The captain shook his fist. "This boat doesna sail."

"She sails," with an answering fist, "if I sail her myself."

"Ca' your ain girr, Ross McLean," roared the captain. The pithy old saying meant that he should mind his own business, but Captain MacNab didn't really take this outrageous affront to his authority seriously—he had known the other man, and his eccentric ways, too many years. But he was curious, so he added, "What for are ye sae set on sailing the night?"

* * *

"My heater—that I set up in Bracken Castle—isna acting right. I had a letter the day." He spoke mildly, for Ross McLean was an inventor and the mere mention of his work had a mollifying effect on him.

"And would the morn no' be time enough to gang ower?"

"No it wouldna. My machines arena made to stand idle. Come on, man," impatiently, "get your boat going. We'll do fine once we're ahint Corryvegen Point."

"We're no' going ahint Corryvegen." Then wrathfully, "Get doon frae there." For the unpredictable McLean was climbing toward the bridge. Next moment he was on it and gripping the lever which sent signals down to the engineer. No signal went down, though, for Captain MacNab was gripping it, too, and both pulled strengthfully. Tam, the second officer, looked on in appreciative silence until it seemed to him that the lever moved slightly to the McLean side. Then he added his weight. "Oot o' my way," panted the captain.

"But ye're no' winning, sir," protested Tam, unwisely.

* * *

"No *winning*? Ye'd say sic a thing, Tam Geddes?" Turning in amazed indignation to face the mate, he unthinkingly released his hold, and the lever, as a result, jerked with such force that his opponent tumbled to the deck and the bell rang below. The captain's jaw dropped; then, to avoid embarrassing explanations in the engine room, he completed the message which had been started, at the same time shouting directions about the "for'ard" mooring. Philosophically, he gave up the thought of staying comfortably tied for the night, and prepared to cross the "drumly waters." He was aware, meanwhile, with grim relish, of Ross McLean on hands and knees, making frantic grabs to recover his hat. It finally disappeared into the sea and the inventor rose to his feet saying angrily, "Ye peerie-headed loon—what d' ye mean, letting go like that?"

"Man," glaring at him, "it gied ye the looks o' winning."

"D'ye call that winning?" scathingly. "I'll hae to buy a hat."

"I said the 'looks.' Naebody's beat me in a pull-ower yet."

Docility suddenly enveloped McLean and he seemed to completely forget the violent mood. "Aye," he agreed, heartily, "and I'm thinking it'll be mony a day afore anybody does beat ye in one, John MacNab. I saw ye yon time ye pulled ower Geordie Shaw. Man," and he chuckled, reminiscently, "it was a braw sight."

The captain glanced at him suspiciously, but there was only respectful admiration in the other's expression—and it was obviously genuine! That McLean—him and his machines! But ye couldna stay fashed wi' the man—he was like a feckless bairn.

"Weel," and he beamed, "Geordie was aye a brawny one to tackle." Then lustily to the sailors, "Loose her awa' aft." And to Ross McLean, "Awa' doon oot o' here and let me get on wi' my wark."

"Aye, ye're right, John," was the somewhat surprising answer, all things considered, "the skipper's bridge isna the place for me."

Captain MacNab looked quizzically at the retreating passenger, then entirely restored to good humor he steered around Corryvegen Point.

M. G. G.

The Wide Horizon

After the Split

By Frederic Carr

TWO strong labor federations promise to evolve from the split in American organized labor, roughly one a craft union movement of the skilled, the other an industrial union movement of the unskilled and semi-skilled. They are likely to attempt to destroy each other for several years. Then finding that each is going to survive, they may work out a plan of co-operation. Eventually, of course, when labor has learned how to adjust itself to modern industry and when the quarrels over leadership have faded, there may be reunion.

Meanwhile the great network of local, state and national organization built up by American labor through the strivings of a century appears due to be torn up into ragged fragments. Should the Committee for Industrial Organization led by John L. Lewis go through with its project of creating a rival to the American Federation of Labor, these consequences are forecast:

Struggles will follow over the country for the control of state federations of labor. It is here, say labor veterans, that the real fighting will come. Where the craft unionists predominate, they will expel the C. I. O. unions, which will doubtless form a rival state federation. But where the miners, the automobile workers or other C. I. O. groups are most numerous, they are likely to throw out the A. F. of L. units and line up the state body for the C. I. O.

* * *

Similar conflict will surge up in many cities, each side seeking to win the allegiance of the city central labor body, composed of delegates from the trade unions established in the locality. The A. F. of L. has already revoked the charter of the city federation of Columbus, Ohio. More will be dropped. On the other hand, the Detroit Federation of Labor, sympathetic to the C. I. O. and controlled by its friends, will probably walk out to join the C. I. O. In general, where the craft unions, such as those of the building trades, are strongest, sentiment will enlist with the A. F. of L.; where the industrial unions lead, as in mining and the making of automobiles, the local labor council will go to the C. I. O.

International unions will be pressed to quit the A. F. of L. and enlist with the C. I. O., or contrariwise will be urged to cling to the A. F. of L. and reject the appeal of the C. I. O. These international unions, representing the organized workers in the many crafts and various industries, are the basis of the American labor movement. It is these national unions that have the power, and that make the national federation. State and city labor organizations are also their creation, much more so, since the national federation takes power to itself. The outlook is that the A. F. of L. will hold most of its international unions, particularly its craft unions. Some, however, will drop away to the C. I. O. There is no probability that the A. F. of L. will lose so many units as to be endangered, though it will be crippled, as in fact it is now.

* * *

Rival unions may be set up in trades and industries already occupied by old unions. In other words, each faction is likely to invade the field of the other. This is already taking place. The C. I. O. has been stepping over into A. F. of L. union territory since last summer. What will be novel is the chartering of new, dual unions. While in some areas of industry there is admittedly no room for duplication, elsewhere each side may damage the other.

In legislation the united labor front is now smashed at Washington, and if the split is made complete, division will affect dealings with many state and city authorities.

No matter whether there be two competing federations, a significant difference is being established—rival scales of wages for the skilled.

The industrial unionism of the C. I. O. is primarily engrossed in bringing up the pay of workers at the bottom of the scale. Naturally in its negotiations the C. I. O. unions also have to deal at times with wages for the skilled whom they represent. The C. I. O. is not trying to put the pay of the skilled up to the level established by the skilled where the latter have been able to organize and boost their checks. Hence two sets of union wages, craft union and industrial union, for the same kind of skilled work are coming in.

Mirror of World Opinion

Causes of Sit-Downs

THE causes of the present wave of sit-down strikes are doubtless to be found in other influences than the labor policies of the Government. But the labor policies of the Government would be better fitted to the needs of the present situation if they included a clear and ringing warning of the dangers to the public interest involved in a resort to lawlessness.—*New York Times.*

Wanted: Lovers of Men

ANIMAL lovers are starting a crusade to abolish the use of the horse in warfare. So now all we need is that lovers of men shall start a crusade, too.—*Punch.*